The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO. 131 BOMBAY: THURSDAY JUNE 3, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY.				
5th June	Mooltan	10000	....	..
12th ,,	Arabia	8000	....	..
19th ,,	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
26th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	..	..
SUNDAY.				
4th July	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
11th ,,	Khyber	9000	....	..
18th ,,	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
25th ,,	Caledonia	8000	....	..
1st August	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkon and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons	Arrival.	Departur
Bombay Maru	G. Ota	4625	24th May	4th June
Jhasa Maru	T. Terada	3784	31st May	12th June
KanagawaMaru	K. Higo	6238	17th June	29th June
KamakuraMaru	S. Nishimura	6126	20th June	2nd July

For Freight apply to:—

E. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

FIRE
LIFE
MARINE
TRANSIT
PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CARS

FOR PROSPECTUS AND RATES

Apply to

E. F. HALLIWELL,
General Insurance Agent.

"BIBLE HOUSE", 166. Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Phone: 2352. Telegrams: "Baltic".

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about	Leave Bombay about.
City of Sparta*	5415	..	12th June
City of London	9000	22nd June	....
City of Lahore	6947	22nd June	..

*This steamer (City of Sparta) is not fitted with wireless telegraphy.

Fares.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	603	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons. Agency

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK.

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For Further particulars regarding freight Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,

TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD., Agents.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH TUDD,
Manager.

Post Box 151.

When in need of a throat relief get Zymole Trokeys. They are the most improved form of medication for an irritated throat or a tight cough. A trial will convince you. 12

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMER as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels	Tons.	Sailing date.	Time.	Routes.
"LHASA,"	2,184,	Friday 4th June		†Direct.

†On arrival of the English Mail.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,184 tons, after arrival of English Mail steamer on Friday, 4th June connecting at Karachi with S. S. "DUMRA," (Passengers only) for Muskat, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "BARPETA," 3,283 tons, on Friday 4th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PUNDUA," 3,305 tons, on or about 7th June, calling at Seychelles Mombassa and Zanzibar.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "DILWARA," 5,378, tons on or about 13th June, calling at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Umballa," 5,310 tons, on or about 5th June, calling at Tuticorin, Colombo and Calcutta.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

3rd June, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Castalia"	6388	Capt. Wm. Kelso	4th June 1915
S. S. "Olympia"	5124	J. L. Henderson	about middle of July, 1915.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor, Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines,

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY

and

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

No excuse for the pale and anoemic—Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract sends rich red blood coursing through the veins, makes rosy cheeks, bright and clear eyes. B. 17

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS — O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL — B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES — B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 203 *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439

BROADWOOD'S.

THE ENGLISH PIANO FOR AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME

Upright Models—Rs. 780/-, Rs. 950/-, Rs. 1,100/-, & Rs. 1,300/-
Horizontal Grands—Rs. 1,650/- & Rs. 1,950/-.

The musical characteristics of BROADWOOD'S instruments are far in advance of those of the usual construction of Pianos, and they possess every quality desired by the most exacting musician.

Broadwood's Steel Barless models, both Grand and Upright, are entirely new departures in Piano construction. Like so many other great BROADWOOD improvements is a beautiful simplification of design, and at the same time immensely facilitates the production of tone-quality of hitherto unattainable purity and breadth. Their latest tropical models are now on view at the

Sole Agents for

JOHN BROADWOOD AND SONS,

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid Up ..... Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 25,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... " 20,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... " 19,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hseix Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Tiehling
Hong Kong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, *CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,*

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

Habitual constipation is very rebellious to treatment. The use of liver pills and other purgatives gives only temporary relief. Kasagra is pleasant and certain in action, and will cure. D 18

SPECIAL SHORT-ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Rs. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

LLOYDS MOTOR CAR INSURANCE—Comprehensive policy covering all Risks by Motorists. Ask for prospectus from Lloyds Motor Car Insurance Agents.—
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,
Elphinstone Circle and
531—8. Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

ELLIS HOTEL—Opposite Crawford Market, Centrally situated. Electric light, lift and fans. Rs. 3, and upwards daily. Monthly 65 and upwards. European management. 800

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons.
765

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 832

SANITARY WARES SUPPLIERS.—ABUSBHOY ABDULALLY, largest dealer in Sanitary sundries, Cast Iron, Rain Water, Soil and Lead and W. I. Galvanized and Earthenware Pipes and Fittings, Brass Taps, Tiles, Lavatories, etc., etc., 198, Nagdevi St. 524

CHIRABAZAR TUITION CLASS prepares efficiently and most successfully students for BOOK-KEEPING & ACCOUNTANCY with GUARANTEED results and at moderate rates. Postal tuition and tuitions at students' HOMES undertaken. Apply
170 130, CHANDANWADI, Bombay.

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

AMONG American Cars the MAXWELL is the Best, and Most Reliable. Guaranteed to be the finest value for money in the whole world. Fitted with Electric Lighting Set and Self-Starter.
Sole Agents:—
THE AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD.,
New Queen's Road,
Bombay.
Telephone:—No. 2180.
Telegrams:—"Aeroplane" Bombay.
14

WANTED.

WANTED—A COMPETENT and ENERGETIC SOLICITOR, as ASSISTANT by a Parsi Solicitor of several years' standing restarting work. Wanted also a Managing Clerk. Apply to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle'." 100

WANTED—For Mechanical Transport Corps, North West Frontier Provinces: as many European or Indian Motor Lorry Drivers as possible.
TERMS—EUROPEAN.
Rank of Corporal, Rupees 98 per mensem, free accommodation, rations, clothing and equipment.
INDIAN.
Rank of Naik. Rupees 55 per month, free accommodation (or allowance in lieu), rations, clothing and equipment.
Candidates should have some experience in the handling of petrol motor lorries, or petrol motor cars.
Apply ASSISTANT COMMANDING ROYAL ENGINEERS, 7, Officers Quarters, Allahabad. 184

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY CO., LTD.—(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).—WANTED for the Chief Mechanical Engineer's office at Khargpur an European or Anglo-Indian ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANT, thoroughly acquainted with Loco Workshops Manufacture Accounts and the Capital and Revenue Accounts of the Locomotive, Carriage and Wagon Departments.
Salary Rs. 200—350 per mensem.
Apply at once with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to the Undersigned.
A. C. CARR,
Chief Mechanical Engineer,
Bengal Nagpur Railway, Khargpur.
26th May, 1915. 184

WANTED.

WANTED a SECOND-HAND COTTEGE PIANO in good order. Apply P. O. Box No. 342. 895

WANTED—Patients suffering from Leucoderma (white Leprosy). Treatment on contract. Apply to Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 516

WANTED experienced CANVASSERS for Piece Goods, Yarns, Metals, Hardware, Coal, Gunnies, Sugar, and Sundries. Apply to Box No. 384, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle. 887

WANTED fully experienced WIREMEN, MASONS, CARPENTERS and LETTER PAINTER. Applications to the
BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co.,
897 9, Medows Street.

WANTED for the Zenana Hospital, Dera Ismail Khan a Female Assistant Surgeon (Indian) pay Rs. 150 p.m., with free quarters and outdoor servants. Private practice not allowed.—Apply with copies of testimonials to the PRESIDENT, Municipal Committee, Dera Ismail Khan. 185

WANTED—Purchasers for best ALPHONSO MANGOES, Rs. 3, Rs. 4-8, Rs. 6 per dozen; PAYAREE MANGOES Rs. 2, Rs. 3, Rs. 4-8, per dozen. All other fruits, vegetable, fish, ice, etc., at Market rates. Orders with cash or V.P.P.
DHOBLE & Co.,
673B Crawford Market, Bombay.

WANTED—CARPENTER. A first class carpenter required for work throughout the year in the Public Works Department at Nasik. Apply, sending copies of testimonials and stating age, caste and lowest pay to:—
THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
1184 Nasik District Nasik.

WANTED an EXPERT with practical experience of Lac cultivation to cultivate Lac in Forest of the Palanpur State. Candidates should apply with certificates and the lowest pay acceptable to
THE PRIVATE SECRETARY,
to the Heir-Apparent,
(Gujarat) Palanpur State. 181

WANTED two COMPETENT GRADUATES, in Arts, as TEACHERS for a private Matriculation class at Bassein. District Thana. Decent salary. For particulars apply to:—
SAKHARAM RAMCHANDRA GAWANKER,
Bassein, (Dt. Thana). 873

WANTED a LADY ASSISTANT SURGEON, who must have passed the L. M. & S., or M. B. B. S., examination for the Lady Dufferin Hospital Shikarpur (Sind). Pay Rs. 130 plus Sind allowance Rs. 20 rising by annual increment of Rs. 10 to Rs. 180. Also carriage allowance of Rs. 20 and house rent of Rs. 15 till quarters for her residence are provided in the Hospital. Apply stating qualifications to MR. JOHANMAL, Local Secretary. 874

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 662

FOR SALE or on HIRE—Little used sympathetic sweet toned square PIANO, by Schiedmayer and Sohene in perfect condition going very cheap. Apply to Box No. 385 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 892

FOR SALE—British—Standard A 2½ H.P. MOTOR CYCLE, with new Tyre and X L seat with horn, lamp, tools sets and bag complete. Hardly used 1000 miles. Rs. 400 or nearest offer. Apply W.E., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 162

FOR SALE.—2 3/4 twin Cylinder Royal Enfield Motor Cycle two speed free Engine in perfect running order, Rs. 450 or reasonable offer.
A. SVAMVUR,
886 28, Rampart Row, 1st floor.

UNCLAIMED very valuable parcels and luggage by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 9th and THURSDAY, the 10th June, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at Victoria Terminus Parcel Office. See circular of
MEHTA & Co.,
817 Auctioneers.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA:—FOR SALE.—One 500 K. W. electric generating set. Belliss and Morcum vertical triple expansion condensing engine and General Electric Co., compound wound D. C. Dynamo, 460 volts.
Three 200 K. W. electric generating sets. Slow speed, horizontal compound condensing engines and British Westinghouse compound wound D. C. dynamo, 460 volts.
One 75 K. W. electric generating set. High speed vertical compound condensing engine and British Westinghouse compound wound D. C. dynamo, 460 volts.
Four Lancashire Boilers, 30 ft. by 8 ft., 180 lbs. pressure. Feed Pumps. Superheater. Air Pumps Circulating Pumps. Steam Traps, Grease Extractor. Piping, Generator Panels and Spares.
Plant may be seen at work at the Port Commissioners' Workshops, Garden Reach, and full particulars obtained there or in Chief Engineer's office. Plant being sold because the Port Commissioners intend to obtain current from the Electric Supply Corporation.

TO BE LET.

BOARD and RESIDENCE available at "The Cabins," Middle Colaba. Apply on the premises. 187

WATSON'S ANNEXE, APPOLLO BUNDER—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 125 to 25. Apply—
MANAGER,
795 Watson's Annexe.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, available for married couple or bachelors in an up-to-date flat on the Colaba Reclamation, electric light and fans, all modern appointments. Separate bathroom to each room, excellent cuisine. Apply to Box No. 520, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 170

TO BE LET—TOP FLOOR of MATILDA BUILDING, Sussex Road, next to Victoria Gardens, furnished or unfurnished, for six months from 1st June. Flat consists of four bed-rooms sitting and dining room; a kitchen, veranda surrounds building, facing west: Modern conveniences. For further particulars, apply to Mr. PERRY, on premises. 190

NOTICES.

THE LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ISSUE OF DEBENTURE LOAN OF RS. 7½ LAKHS (750 DEBENTURES OF RS. 1,000 EACH) FOR 5 YEARS AT 5 PER CENT. INTEREST (PER ANNUM) PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors of the abovementioned Company have resolved to raise a sum of Rupees seven and a half lakhs at 5 per cent. interest payable half-yearly upon the terms hereinafter appearing. The landed property of the Company also the buildings, machinery and plant belonging to the Company (but not the liquid assets) will form the security for the said Debenture loan.
The principal amount of the said Debenture loan will be repayable on the 1st July, 1920.
Notice is hereby further given that holders of the existing Debentures which fall due on the 1st July, 1915, will have a preference in the allotment of the new issue of Debentures provided they apply for the new Debentures on or before the 22nd June, 1915.
Form of application for the new Debentures can be had from the undersigned.
By order of the Board,
For the Bombay Company Ltd.,
R. H. BROOKE,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents,
The Lakhshmi Cotton Mfg., Co., Ltd.
Bombay, No. 3 Wallace Street,
June, 3rd 1915. 891

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that Messrs. PHILLIPS & CO., LTD., of Bombay have contracted with my client, Mr. MANEKJI MEHTA, for the Absolute Sale of the whole of the undermentioned property. All persons or any of the Shareholders of the said Company having any Right, Title, Interest, Claim, or Demand into or any part thereof, by way of Inheritance, Gift, Sale, Exchange, Mortgage, Lien, Charge, Possession Trust, Succession, Bequest, Maintainance, or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make known thes same in writing, to the undersigned at his Office, No. 602 Sachapir Street, Poona, within Fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise all such claim & interest, if any, will be considered waived and the sale will be completed without regard to any such Claim, Interest etc., as mentioned above.
SCHEDULE.
All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, SUBJECT to the Military Rules & Regulations regarding the Tenure of Land in the Cantonment of Poona, together with the bungalow, edificies, buildings, compounds, stables, out-houses standing thereon known as "Temple House" and situate at Arsenal Road, bearing old No. 9 & new No. 12 and lying & being in the Registration Sub-district of Poona, District Poona, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Bungalow No. 8 Lothian Road, on or towards the West by Bungalow No. 10 Arsenal Road on or towards the South by Arsenal Road and on or towards the North by Bungalow No. 6 Lothian Road.
BOMONJEE PESTONJEE,
Pleader for the Purchaser.
Poona, May 27. 826

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

NO. 342 OF 1915.

Re JAHADI MANASI SASSOON, of Bombay Jewish Inhabitant, a merchant, residing at Nagpada outside the Fort, till lately doing business under the name and style of Jahadi Manasi Sassoon: an adjudged insolvent.

WHEREAS the abovenamed JAHADI MANASI SASSOON has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.
Dated this 2nd day of June, 1915.
H. H. WADIA,
For Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort,
Bombay, this 2nd June, 1915. 893

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for carting lime from Diva and Bholi to Bhatghar upto 4 p.m. on 20th June, 1915. Earnest money of Rs. 50 to accompany each tender.
Forms of Tenders and Specifications can be obtained from the undersigned's office during office hours on any day except Sundays and Holidays on payment of Re. 1 per copy.
The acceptance or rejection of any Tender will rest with the Chief Engineer.
(Sd.) C. B. POOLEY,
Executive Engineer,
Lake Whiting District.
Bhatghar, 29th May, 1915. 894

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HUSSANALLY ALIDINABHAI JAFFER, late of Zanzibar Khoja Mahomedan. ..... Deceased.
KARMALLI SUBJEALLI, constituted attorney of ALIDINA JAFFER, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan residing at Khoja Moholla without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-seventh day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
The 28th day of May, 1915.
Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
889 Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LTD., IN LIQUIDATION.

CALL OPPOSITION MOVEMENT.

NOTICE.

IN PURSUANCE of a resolution passed at a meeting of the Shareholders of the above Bank in liquidation, held on 24th May, 1915, a subscription at 4 annas per share on the number of shares held by respective shareholders is invited to meet the costs of the movement. Shareholders will please pay the amount of their subscription to the credit of Mr. Heerji Khetsi a/c I. S. B. S. P. in the Bank of Bombay or to the undersigned at an early date.
HARIDAS JIWRAJ,
J. K. PARULKER,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.
I. S. B. C. O. Movement.
Standard Bank Premises,
Dady House,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
2nd June, 1915. 895

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that all claims against the Estate of the late NAWAB KAMAL YAR JUNG BAHADUR, of Grant Buildings, Bombay, and of Hyderabad Deccan, must be preferred in writing to the undersigned at their Office 14, K. Hummum Street within one month from the date hereof, after which date the Estate shall not be responsible for claims of which no notice shall have been received as aforesaid.
Dated this 2nd day of June, 1915.
MERWANJI KOLA ROMER BILIMORIA & CO.,
Solicitors, to the Estate of the late Nawab Kamal Yar Jung Bahadur. 890

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

COLONIAL REGISTER KEPT AT BOMBAY

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed, from the 9th day of June, 1915, to the 22nd day of June, 1915, both days inclusive for preparation of Warrants for the Dividend for the year ended 31st December, 1914, payable to shareholders registered on the 9th day of June, 1915.
By order of the Board,
C. D. BAKER,
Joint Managing Engineer.
Bombay, 3rd June, 1915. 888

TREACHER & CO., LTD.

THURSDAY, the 3rd instant being the King's birth-day, our premises will be CLOSED, at 2 o'clock 885

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. BAILEY & CO.

NOTICE.

Messrs. BAILEY & Co., Auctioneers will commence their usual weekly sales on every THURSDAY, from THURSDAY, the 3rd inst., the first weekly sale of the 3rd inst., will take place this time on FRIDAY the 4th inst., on account of the (King's Birthday) day being a public holiday.

SALE TO-MORROW FRIDAY, THE 4TH INST.
WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. BAILLEY & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at their rooms in Lipton Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 4th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), a quantity of furniture and other goods.
Furniture of a European gentleman such as writing tables, copying presses, cupboards, chairs, camp tables, meatsafes, bicycle, large mahoganized office table and iron and bedsteads, meatsafe, cupboards, electric table, fan, chest of drawers single and double almiras etc., etc.
By order of the concerned.
17 cases water colours, each case containing 112 packets of 1 lb. assorted water colours.
A lot of satsuma and other wares such as jars, vases, coros, bowls, teapots, etc., etc.
1 lot boot polish in tins about 40 dozs. for brown and black boots and harness etc.
BAILEY, & Co.,
Lipton Buildings,
Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 2329.
Bombay, 3rd June, 1915.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR EUROPEAN AND PARSEE LADIES.

Auction Sale of ready-made lady's dresses, gent's silk sleeping suits, silk and woollen piece-goods, silver and platedware for presentations, Tiffin baskets, cut-glass show cases, tables, chairs, electric fans, rich show cases, etc.
Under instructions from the party concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 5th, WEDNESDAY, the 9th, and THURSDAY, the 10th June, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.,) each day, all the stock-in-trade of Messrs. Stanley Humphrey and Co., at Waterloo Mansions, Apollo Bunder, consisting of:—
Ready-made lady's dresses such as underwears, corsets, blouses, gowns, bath-gowns, petty-coats, hats, furs, feathers, assorted flowers, hat-pins, silk boots and shoes, silk socks, garters, scarfs, beaded tunics of various descriptions, thousands of yards of laces, insertions braids, trimmings, silk umbrellas, purses, dress cords mitor veils, etc; also gent's silk sleeping suits, stockings, hats, etc.
Assorted silk piece-goods such as gold embroidered silk pieces siphons, satins, crapes, damask, voyels, velvet pieces of various descriptions for dresses of European ladies, gold and silver jari embroidered Parsee lady sarees and odhanies for Mahomedan ladies; woollen piece-goods such as Cashmeres, Venetians, Flannels, Tweeds, whip-cords, Serge rugs, etc.
Tailoring requisites such as Sewing Machines, cutter's tables, threads in reels and bundles-Various patterns of buttons, etc.
Special-made shop furniture and fittings such as cut-glass show cases, iron and brass stands, big sample tables, chairs, lady's dress models, counters, electric fans and other fittings.
Also Travelling Tiffin baskets, silver and platedware for presentations, Tea and Coffee sets, etc.
The above is on view.
A deposit of 25 p.c. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST TO COLLECT THE OUTSTANDINGS OF THE INSOLVENTS.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang Esq., The Official Assignee Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the undermentioned Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 7th June, 1915, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the right title and interest of the Insolvents in their unrecovered outstandings stated as below.
INSOLVENTS' NAME.
Azra Abdula and Bros., traded in velvet and caps under the name of Azra Yamin Turkey.—Outstandings amounting to about Rs. 8,476-15-9.
Azra Abdula and Bros. traded in caps and velvet under the name of Yarmin Turkey and Co.—Outstandings amounting to about Rs. 16,164-8-0.
For further particulars, list of outstandings and conditions of sale Apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BEST PLATEDWARE, CROCKERYWARE AND GLASSWARE ETC.

Under instructions from J. Sanders Slater, Esq., the Administrator General Bombay, and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Madame Marie Louise Lagier, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 14th June, 1915, at 3 p.m., (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street Fort, the following effects of the said deceased, such as.
Valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture comprising of dining table, set of dining chairs, single and double mirror door almiras, hanging clothes and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, fancy teapoys, hatstands, easy chairs, drawing room screen, writing and dressing tables, office chairs, book-cases, meat-safes, clothes, baskets iron bedsteads, sewing machine rich glassware, crockery ware and platedware, table ornaments and cooking utensils etc.
The property will be on view 2 days before sale.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd June, 1915.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS

No. 82, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

NOTICE.

The Auction sale of unclaimed Parcels at Victoria Terminus advertised to take place on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 4th and 5th instant, has been POSTPONED to WEDNESDAY, the 9th and THURSDAY, the 10th instant.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd June, 1915.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

AUCTION SALE OF IRON SHEET STRUCTURES ERECTED ON THE BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST PLOT NO. 69, AT NULL BAZAAR NEAR HINDU GOLL DEVAL.
Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will by order of the Owner sell by Public Auction at the premises on FRIDAY, the 4th day of June, 1915, the following iron sheet structures erected on the above Improvement Trust Plot with the ground lease.
PARTICULARS.
All that piece of ground containing by admeasurement about 435 sq., yards together with the iron sheet structures erected on the Bombay Improvement Trust Plot known as Sandhurst Road (East) estate Plot No. 69 on the eastern side of Sandhurst Road and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 4956, 4957, 4958, 4959 and 4960 and Municipality Ward Nos. 759I and 7595 and Street Nos. 85, 87 and 95 and bounded on the North by the ground leased to Wasta Keshavji, South by Sandhurst Road, East by the Plot No. 70 and West by the Kunbharada Street.
The land is held under an Agreement of Tenancy for three years and then of Monthly Tenancy commencing from 18th February, 1914 and made between the Bombay Improvement Trust of the one part and Mulla Ebhrahimji Rajbhoy the Vendor of the other part.
The said agreement and conditions of sale may be inspected at the office of the undersigned.
SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd June, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE
OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
Gala Night and Change
To-night! To-night!!
At 6-30 1 p. m.
The Ever Welcome
Bombay's Favourite
LITTLE MONA
LITTLE MONA
Will sing to-night:—
"I was dreaming of you last night"
"Let me kiss those tears away"
"Won't you waltz the Merry Widow Waltz"
"Come and make love to me"
Augmented by following Choice Cinema.
THE CLAWS THAT KILL
Exclusive Drama.
SPECIAL WAR & TOPICAL SERIES
DETECTIVE'S DESPERATE CHARGE
(Comedy.)
FALLS OF IDOPO (Scenic.)
BILLY BOY & the PATTED DOG
ANIMATED ARM CHAIR
(Screaming Comics)
Saturday again another Gala Night and New Artistes.

IMPERIAL CINEMA
CHARNI ROAD.
To-night
THE STAIN
Drama in 6 parts.
A Study in Heredity; it Incorporates a powerful Gripping Story of the Evils arising from corrupt Political Practice & "Bossism".
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

The Leading
OPTICIANS
OF BOMBAY
BALIWALLA & HOMI,
KALBADEVI ROAD,
(Opposite the Post Office)
Bombay
Sole Manufacturers in India
of
High-class Lens Specialities.

Why be weak and nervous—tone up the system, quiet the nerves. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract increases circulation, builds up tissues and invigorates the entire system. B-30

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. half yearly.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
62, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £500,000
Head Office: Grace Church Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stock and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(No China.)
Taiping (F.M.S.	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

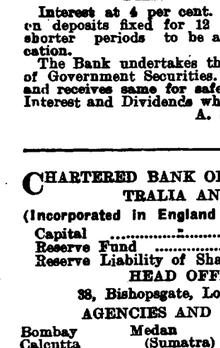
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Post Box No. 34. Agent.

SCENT OF ORIENTALS.

Otto Dilbahar

(*Registered*)



Fragrant, dainty and lasting, yet never overpowering but a subtle suggestion of Eastern Luxury and splendour.

Otto Dilbahar contains no spirit or alchohol but it is an essence of a thousand flowers.

Try Otto Dilbahar and realise for yourself the daintiness of this charming perfume.

Price per small bottle Rs. 0-8-0
Price per Medium bottle Rs. 0-12-0
Price per Large bottle Rs. 2-0-0
Perfumed card one anna each. V.P. Extra.

P. S.—When buying see the name carefully OTTO DILBAHAR.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
155, Jumma Musjid, Market, BOMBAY.

CLOSING SALE

As the business of

A. FREDOON & Co.

is to be closed, the whole Stock-in-trade will be put up for **Clearance Sale** at Reduced Rates from

Saturday 15 Instant

ESPLANADE ROAD.

Shem-el-Nessim

SCENT of ARABY Reg

An Inspiration in Perfume.

EXHALING all the spirit of Eastern luxury and splendour, Shem-el-Nessim, the Scent of Araby, is fragrant, dainty and lasting, yet never overpowering.

A perfect harmony of fragrance can be obtained by the use of Shem-el-Nessim, because it has been combined with a full range of toilet accessories, each article perfect in its own sphere and all possessing the delightful fragrance of the original scent.

Shem-el-Nessim is supplied as Perfume, Hair Lotion, Toilet Water, Face Powder, Dentifrice, Bath Crystals, Soap, Brilliantine, Toilet Cream, Sachet, and Cachous.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

Beware of worthless imitations; insist on having the original made by

J. GROSSMITH & SON,
Distillers of Perfumes,
Newgate Street, London, E.C.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI. of 1882 on 21st December, 1914.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOAN OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

Detailed Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 2.

Rainfall has decreased in Burma and Bengal but continued nearly general in Assam and a few light thunder showers occured in the United Provinces and Central India east and in south peninsula. Principal amounts are:—Bhamo one inch; Dibrugarh three; Gauhati and Shillong one; Bogra and Dinajpur three quarters.

Temperature is higher than usual in extreme north and central parts of the country.

Forecast:—No important change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 2nd June 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Rawalpindi and normal or in slight excess at other stations. Temperature continues in excess except at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Agra reports 0.24 in. of rain. Skies are clear at Mainpuri and Cawnpore and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Temperature has fallen but is still in excess during the day at Mainpuri and Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded at Karachi and generally clear elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess at Jacobabad and Bikaner; night temperature is above normal at Jacobabad and in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and in the inland districts of Kathiawar and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess in the southern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature continues in excess.

General Remarks.—A few showers have fallen in the Carnatic and the United Provinces.

A few thunderstorms may occur in the south of the Peninsula. Isolated dust or thunderstorms are possible in the central and the south United Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd of June, 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total 1st Nov. to date	Variation 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	92.2	83.4	55	..	0	..
Do. (1st).	9.32	80.7	87	..	0	0
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (1st)	99.6	88.1	27	..	0	—0.03
PUNJAB—						
Multan	115.4	83.9	51	..	0	0
Rawalpindi	111.6	78.8	17	..	0	—0.06
Lahore	115.4	83.2	36	..	0	—0.02
Hissar	113.8	88.9	45	..	0.08	..
Ambala	111.7	83.5	42	..	0	..
Delhi	110.2	81.5	52	..	0	—0.03
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	112.4	81.1	42	0.24	0.24	0.24
Mainpuri	114.5	83.6	45	..	0	0
Jhansi	111.8	84.6	34	0.03	0.12	0.12
Cawnpore	111.6	85.1	56	..	0	—0.05
Allahabad	109.6	81.8	62	0.04	0.04	0.04
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	123.1	86.8	52	..	0	0
Karachi	88.6	80.7	82	..	0	0.01
Ajmer	106.0	85.6	40	..	0	0
Jalpore	110.7	85.4	31	..	0	0
Kotah	113.8	93.2	19	..	0	—0.10
GUJRAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	97.8	79.0	70	..	0	0
Dwarka	89.1	81.3	75	..	0	0.03
Veraval	87.2	79.9	88	..	0	0
Rajkot	105.2	78.3	63	..	0	0
Bhavnagar Para	109.8	80.8	60	..	0	0.02
Surat	95.3	80.9	68	..	0	0
Ahmedabad	109.8	78.7	65	..	0	0
Deesa	109.5	76.4	70	..	0	0
Neemuch	106.4	80.8	62	..	0	0
Indore	105.2	78.4	63	..	0	0.08
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	108.8	80.8	35	0.08	0.08	0.08
Saugor	107.8	85.6	33	..	0	0.00
Hoshangabad	109.7	83.8	40	..	0	—0.04
Khandwa	107.8	83.3	64	..	0	—0.03
Akola	110.2	84.5	51	..	0	—0.15
Amraoti	109.8	85.2	36	..	0	—0.18
Nagpur	111.9	90.5	33	..	0	—0.29
Chanda	114.5	85.0	31	..	0	—0.13
Raipur	113.7	91.1	29	..	0	—0.12
KONKAN—						
Bombay	93.4	83.3	73	..	0	—0.36
Ratnagiri	92.1	81.2	69	..	0	—0.95
Mormugao	91.7	82.1	76	0.03	0.03	—1.07
Karwar	..	..	..	..	0	—1.60
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	109.4	76.9	59	..	0	—0.19
Ahmednagar	104.6	71.9	56	..	0	—0.19
Poona	98.4	73.7	70	..	0	—0.26
Sholapur	106.8	78.3	59	..	0	—0.22
Bijapur	108.2	76.2	62	..	0	—0.25
Belgaum	94.4	69.5	77	..	0	—0.39
Ahmedabad	106.4	75.6	55	..	0	—0.15
Nizamabad (Indus)	112.8	83.8	29	..	0	—0.06
Hyderabad	107.9	82.8	39	..	0	—0.18
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	90.6	82.4	77	..	0.07	—1.35
Calicut	90.8	88.1	86	..	0	—1.11
Cochin	90.6	78.8	78	..	0	—0.69
Colombo	90.4	81.5	89	..	0	—1.41
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE						
Masulipatam	112.8	84.4	68	..	0	—0.68
Bellary	108.6	79.7	45	..	0	—0.17
Cuddapah	106.8	80.6	50	..	0	—0.16
Madras	106.4	84.9	73	..	0	—0.21
Bangalore	92.5	72.8	80	..	0	—0.38
Coimbatore	97.1	70.2	79	0.22	0.22	0.12
Trichinopoly	104.1	81.8	57	..	0	—0.12
Negapatam	102.9	83.0	71	..	0	—0.08

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 2nd June 1915, was 29.976 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparision at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

When the bowels become constipated, digestion is impaired, biliousness ensues, the mind becomes sluggish, and a general dispirited feeling is the result. Kasagra is the best remedy for constipation. D 19

AMERICAN DENTIST
Dr. H. de GRAAF,
MOHAMMADI MAHAL,
DHOBI TALAO,
PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS.
Rs. 3 only.
Fillings, Artificial teeth, Gold Crowns and Bridges at very mode rate charges.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 2.

Elgin	Potts	Rangoon

DEPARTURES.

June 2.

Merton Hall	Sulivan	Calcutta
Kisagata Maru	Nakoda	Kobe
Rahmani	Cusack	P. Gulf
Sardinia	Jeffrey	Shanghai

The following steamer entered the docks for loading.

Steamer	Pundia	for	Zanzibar

S.S. Elgin:—The steamer Elgin, 2,442 tons, Captain G. Potts, arrived here yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice on board.

S.S. Sardinia:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Sardinia, 4,142 tons, Captain J. T. Jeffrey, sailed yesterday for Shanghai via Colombo and intermediate ports, with the China and Australian mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Barpeta:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Barpeta, 1,877 tons, Captain S. A. Morgan, will sail to-morrow for Busreh via Karachi and the Persian Gulf ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Anchor Line s. s. Circassia Homeward bound, arrived at Suez on the 1st instant.

Wednesday, June 2nd, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Chinkoa.....Haddock.....M. M. & Co
B. Clan Macalister.....Taylor.....J. Finlay & Co
C. & K. Java Maru.....uchigemi.....N. Y. Kaisha
F. Rajput.....T. M. & Co
N Merchant Prince.....Ord.....D Nanji & Sons
P. Egyptian Prince.....McMillan.....D. Nanji & Sons

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahadur.....K. N. & Co
Matsanadi.....K N. & Co
Irrawadi.....K. N. & Co
Ponani.....K. N. & Co
Courland.....K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Nio Maru.....Watanabe.....N. Y. Kaisha
2 Umballa.....Bushwell.....M. M. & Co
3 Bombay Maru.....Ota.....N. Y. Kaisha
4 Capri.....Alberto.....Baldovino & Co
5 Bahrein.....Bonnet.....T. M. & Co
6 Jensen Maru.....Tarada.....N. Y. Kaisha
7 Ethelwolf.....Soyle.....Ralli Bros.
8 Clan Ross.....Clark.....J. Finlay & Co
9 Castalia.....Kelso.....W. & A. G. & Co
12 & 13 Khosrou.....Hannah.....T. M. & Co
14 Lhasa.....King.....M. M. & Co
16 Barpeta.....Morgan.....M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

3 Jeddah.....Loftus.....T. M & Co
5 Arabia.....Palmer.....P. & O. & Co
6 City of Sparta.....McKellar.....K. N. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baron Fairlie	McDonald	W. & A. G. & Co	
Clan Lamont	Burton	J. Finlay & Co	
Dilwara	Phillips		
Dwarka	Mapies	M. M. & Co	
Elgin	Potts		
Jehangir	Lewis	T. M. & Co.	
Saima	Rasmisan	F. F. Campbell & Co	
Saint Patrick	May		

EXPORTS.

June 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia (s) 20 bales wool, Voomersa; 6 bales wool, B. Valabdas; 40 bales wool, E. Mahomed; 35 bales wool, E. Dossa & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Sparta (s) 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 8 bales cotton, Bombay Co.; 35,100 cwts. wheat, John Fachiri.

FOR BARCELONA.

City of Sparta (s) 250 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani & Co.; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Merchant Pioner (s) 3,002 cwts. rape seed, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 8,240 cwts. wheat, Ralli Bros.; 24,000 cwts. wheat, E. D. Sassoon & Co.

Arabia (s) 15 bales cowhides, P. E. Boyce & Sons; 325 cwts. buffallo horns, E. Mohamed; 238 cwts. ginger, R. Damji & Co.; 520 cwts. myrabolams, P. Moradas & Co.

Egyptian Prince (s) 200 cwts. rape seed, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 304 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell & Co.

FOR GIBRALTER.

Ethelwolf (s) 2,500 cwts. wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Arabia (s) 87 casks goat skins, Cox's Shipping Agency.

FOR VENICE.

Capri (s) 88 bales cotton, The National Financing & Commission Corporation.

FOR KOBE.

Bombay Maru (s) 1/2 cwt. elephant tusks, M. Kassam.

Ginson Maru (s) 1,000 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Nio Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, Tata Sons & Co.; 100 bales cotton, C. Bombanji & Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bombay Maru (s) 189 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Bombay Maru (s) 16 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bombay Maru (s) 300 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha; 182 bales cotton yarn, David Sassoon & Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Bombay Maru (s) 50 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Java Maru (s) 135 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Clan Maclister, from Glasgow, Agents, James Finlay & Co.:—150 bags fireclay, 26 casks, 20 kegs bi/soda, 22 casks sulp alimumium, 29 casks zinc chloride, 44 casks salamomac, 107 kegs bi/potash, 3 casks nitrie of soda, 25 cases sulphmic acid, 32 casks samoc extract, 280 barrels green copperas, 5 cases starch, 3 crates earthenware, 3 casks grease, 80 casks safety fuse, 72 cases wine, 12 cases rum, 30 cases vinegar, 100 hhds ale, 20 cases port, 100 cases gin, 2,030 cases, 2 hhds whisky, 359 cases Pilsner, 6,554 boxes tin plates, 138 cases nails, 4 cases leather, 6 drums train oil, 85 drums linseed oil, 7 casks, 86 kegs, 35 cases paint, 5 casks, 1 case varnish, 37 drums glue, 40 casks red lead, 118 bales paper, 74 casks, 486 barrels pitch, 471 runlets, 172 barrels, 30 casks tar, 20 cases bacon, 4 cases hams, 13 cases fish, 2 cases pickles, 6 cases marmalade, 36 cases biscuits, 10 cases confectionary, 16 barrels, 1 case, soap, 17 cases sewing cotton balls, 45 cases s. cotton reels, 450 cases, 6 bales cottons, 23 cases, 424 bales cotton yarn, 8 bales jute cloth, 18 bales, 4 cases canvas, 15 cases umbrellas, 3 cases umbrella covers.

S. S. Chinksa from London, Agents, P. M. Co.:—6 cases safety cartidges, 8 cases fog signals, 1 case Persian cips, 2 cases gum, 136 cases candles, 3 cases chalk, 1,000 casks cement, 11 cases coffee, 800 cases limejuice, 23 cases drugs, 10 kegs soda phosphate, 3 cases, 3 casks magnisia, 28 barrels, 20 cases Emulsion, 5 kegs, 1 case soda, 3 cases glycerine, 1 case bicarb soda, 5 cases codliver oil, 10 kegs, 5 casks soda crystals, 2 cases, 1 kegs acid boracie,, 19 cases peroxide of hydrigon, 13 casks chloride of magnisium, 1 case Epsom salt, 1 case liquorice, 15 cases essences, 1 case starch, 197 drums, 121 cases disinfecting fluid, 1 keg sulphate of copper, 430 cases medicine, 12 cases glass bottles, 2 cases perfumed spirits, 183 cases wine, 50 cases whisky, 75 hhds, 100 cases beer, 25 cases gin, 5 cases spirits, 7 cases champagne, 1 case earthenware, 1 case manganese blocks, 5 cases copper bars, 9 cases tinfoil, 4 cases olive oil, 50 drums engin oil, 140 drums linseed oil, 24 cases, 40 bales paper, 40 cases ghee, 32 cases varnish, 18 cases vegetable black, 9 runlets tar, 60 cases pitch, 915 kegs, 320 drums, 11 cases paint, 18 cases perfumery, 96 cases sauce, 10 cases pickles, 15 cases preserves, 10 cases fruit salt, 181 cases o. stores, 15 cares condensed milk, 5 cases infants food, 59 cases confectionery, 6 cases honey, 1 case preserved fruits, 92 cases jam, 306 cases biscuits, 26 cases tinned meat, 1 case chocolate, 2 cases cocoa, 2 cases vinegar, 91 cases soap, 5 cases cigarettes, 19 cases cut tobacco, 78 cases tallow, 1 bale carpets, 33 cases wool, 1 case cottons, 10 bundles, 1 bale canvas, 70 cases suger, 9 cases umbrellas.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	High Water. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.	Month.	Low Water. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.
	June					June				
W.	2	m	2	10	26	5	2	m	8	3	15	1
TH.	3	m	3	6	25	8	3	m	8	54	17	3
			3	47a	27	11			10	21a	18	5
FR.	4	m	4	3	25	0	4	m	9	52	18	3
			4	39a	26	11			11	27a	18	8
SAT.	5	m	5	22	24	7	5	m	11	6	19	11
			5	33a	26	1						
SUN.	6	m	6	40	24	6	6	m	0	27	18	5
			6	29a	25	5			0	20a	20	8
MO.	7	m	7	59	24	11	7	m	1	18	18	2
			7	24a	25	0			1	32a	21	1
TU.	8	m	9	5	25	5	8	m	2	2	17	10
			8	16a	24	10			2	36a	21	2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June	Sunrise		Sunset.	
" 2	(Wednesday)	6h. 1m.	7h.	12m
" 3	(Thursday)	6h. 1m.	7h.	13m
" 4	(Friday)	6h. 1m.	7h.	13m
" 5	(Saturday)	6h. 1m.	7h.	14m
" 6	(Sunday)	6h. 1m.	7h.	14m
" 7	(Monday)	6h. 1m.	7h.	14m
" 8	(Tuesday)	6h. 1m.	7h.	15m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Full Moon 1915 May 29th. m 2.9m. p. m. Last Quarter 1915 June 4th. 10h. 2.1h p. m. New Moon 1915 June 13th. 0h. 27.3m. a. m. First Quarter 1915 June 20th. 7h. 54.3m. p. m.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 1st June, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.719	inches.
Temperature of Air	88.1	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80.1	"
Dew Point	77.4	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.710	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	3.6	"
Maximum temperature of Air	93.4	"
Minimum do. do.	83.2	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.	
Movement of Wind	147	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00	inches.
Total fall during month	0.00	"
Do. do. year	1.41	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m of 2nd	0.00	"

IMPERIAL INDIAN WAR RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S BRANCH.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 379,960; Junagadh Branch, per Mrs. Rendall:—Mrs. Osmankhan, Junagadh, Rs. 60; Mrs. Vithalji, Ranpur, Rs. 13; Small sums from Ranpur, Rs. 11; Proceeds Folk Song and Country Dance Entertainment at Mahableshwar Club, Rs. 700; Mr. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Ahmedabad, Rs. 125; per Rewa Kantha Panch Mahals Branch:—H. H. the Thakor Saheb of Kanjri, Rs. 50; per Treasury Officer, Mahikantha, Rs. 69; Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Staff, Rs. 10; "A Flower Show Prize" Rs. 7, Teachers and Pupils of Primary and A. V. Schools Ahmedabad District, Rs. 136; per Thandar of Chital Rs. 6, per Mrs. M. C. Setalvad, 10th instalment:—Proceeds performance by the Young Men's Zoroastrian Association in the Gaiety Theatre, Rs. 1,600 and St. George's Hospital Nurses, Rs. 49, Total Rs. 382,796.

In addition to the above a number of gifts in kind have been received from various ladies and gentlemen.

NAVAL BRANCH.

Amount already acknowledged, Rs. 30,816-7-3; Lady Scott, Rs. 30; "Meher", Rs. 7; "J. M. K" Rs. 10; p. Mrs. Lumsden, Rs. 13; Collected by Mr. W. D. Lawrence, Mhow, Rs. 122, total Rs. 30,998-7-3.

BELGIAN RED CROSS AND RELIEF FUND

Amount already acknowledged, Rs. 1,73,400-5-2; Lawrence Robertson Esq., I.C.S., Swiss Lodge, Mahableshwar, Rs. 100; The Honorary Treasurer, G. I. P. Railway, Byculla Mechanic's Institute, (proceeds of a Concert held by the Children of the Members of the above Institute, on the 12th February 1915.) Rs. 15-14-0; The General Manager, Excelsior Cinematograph Syndicate, representing half receipts for the sale of their programmes for the months of February and March 1915, Rs. 371-10-0; The Children of the Methodist Episcopal Church Sunday School, Poona per Mrs. Emily H. Hutchings, Lonavla, Rs. 60; The G. I. P. Railway Company, being the amount of Annual Grant towards the purchase of prize books for children of Company's School at Igatpuri, (per Asstt. Auditor and Acctt. in Charge Cash Office), Rs. 100; and The Chief Secretary, Benares State, Fort Ramnagar, District Benares, Rs. 4, total, Rs. 1,74,051-13-2.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

TAPTI VALLEY.

	Rs.
Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st March 1915,	1,59,066
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year,	16,636
Total earnings from 1st October to 31st March 1915,	7,16,786
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year,	2,56,652.

AHMEDABAD PRANTEJ.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st March 1915,	46,735
Increase on corresponding period of previous year,	93
Total earnings from 1st October to 31st March 1915,	2,11,017
Increase on corresponding period of previous year,	2,092

AHMEDABAD DHOLKA.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st March 1915,	9,911
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year,	602
Total earnings from 1st October to 31st March 1915,	60,365
Increase on corresponding period of previous year,	871.

AMRITSAR PATTI.

Approximate return to traffic for the week ended 22nd May 1915,	13,000
Increase on corresponding period of previous year,	3,190
Total earnings from 1st April to 22nd May 1915,	87,000
Increase on corresponding period of previous year,	4,258.

Public speakers and singers like Zymole Trokeys because when the voice begins to get "foggy," one dissolved in the mouth will restore the natural conditions. 18

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, June 1.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Brigadier-General R. Mullens.
Lieut.-Colonel W. J. Napier, Artillery.
Lieut.-Colonel F. A. Wilson, Artillery.
Major W. K. Gray Artillery.
Major H. B. Arthur, Artillery.
Captain C. Nelson, 15th Hussars.
Captain F. Sopper, 18th Hussars.
Captain S. C. Grant, Herts Yeomanry.
Captain R. Smythe, South Irish Horse.
Captain J. A. Baillie, Hampshire Artillery.
Captain Hon. J. Crichton, Rifle Brigade.
Captain W. L. Booth, 6th Londons.
Captain V. Wilkins, 22nd Londons.
Captain R. Archibald, Londons.
Captain A. Hayne, 4th Londons.
Lieutenant H. Patterson, Durham Engineers.
Lieutenant J. M. Llewellyn, Devons.
Lieutenant C. H. Petty, West Ridings.
Lieutenant D. Murray-Lyon, Highland Lights.
Lieutenant E. Blight, 8th Londons.
Lieutenant R. A. Berry, 23rd Londons.
Lieutenant G. Lyon-Smith, 6th London Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant B. Burdekin, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant A. P. Cole, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant W. F. Rogers, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant J. Crowley, 5th Dragoon Guards.
Second-Lieutenant A. H. Penn, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieutenant A. G. Jamieson, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieutenant R. F. Gunn, Norfolks.
Second-Lieutenant C. H. W. Wright, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieutenant G. H. Smith, South Staffords.
Second-Lieutenant J. W. Adair, Borders.
Second-Lieutenant W. G. Hayward, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieutenant A. J. Bourke, Connaught Rangers.
Second-Lieutenant J. Westwater, Highland Lights.
Second-Lieutenant O. Williams, Durham Lights.
Second-Lieutenant A. E. Dent, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieutenant J. Trumper, Monmouths.
Second-Lieutenant G. H. Watts, 22nd Londons.
Second-Lieutenant K. R. Henderson.
Second-Lieutenant H. N. Mummery.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieutenant F. Ballinger, Liverpools.
Second-Lieutenant J. H. Stewart, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant G. B. Joy, Welsh Regiment.

WOUNDED IN DARDANELLES.

Lieut. G. Moor, Hampshires.

SUFFERING FROM GAS.

Second-Lieutenant C. Campton, Artillery.

To-day's casualty lists from France contain names of 403 men of Lancashire Fusiliers suffering from gas.

LONDON, May 31.

KILLED.

Major O. Baker, Irish Rifles.
Captain T. A. Abbott, Artillery.
Captain W. A. Erskine, Artillery.
Captain W. B. Reid, Seaforths.
Lieutenant F. Trenchard, Artillery.
Lieutenant W. Warne, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant G. M. Daman, Seaforths.
Second-Lieutenant G. Lunnon, Cornwallis.
Second-Lieutenant R. Reed, Devons.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain I. Baillie, Camerons.
Lieutenant E. J. Carr,

ELECTRIC FANS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
230 Volt D. C. Desk Fans 16″ (Fixed)	45	0	0
„ „ „ „ „ 12″ („)	35	0	0
„ „ „ „ „ 16″ (Oscillating)	70	0	0
„ „ „ „ „ 12″ (Oscillating)	60	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Desk Fans 16″ (Fixed)	50	0	0
„ „ „ „ „ 12″ („)	38	0	0
„ „ „ „ „ 16″ (Oscillating)	75	0	0
„ „ „ „ „ 12″ („)	63	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 60″ Sweep with Four wooden blades ..	95	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 36″ Sweep with Three wooden bla les ..	60	0	0

CROMPTONS BOMBAY Ltd.

35-37, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

COMMERCIAL.

FIRE INSURANCE STATISTICS.

The following Table contains figures extracted from the latest available Annual Reports of Fire Insurance Companies.

Company,	Premiums.	Fire Fund.
	£	£
Alliance	1,347,629	2,116,059
Atlas	1,124,296	1,252,801
British Dominion ..	23,711	10,926
Commercial Union ..	3,360,335	3,395,708
Employers' Liability ..	70,921	28,368
Guardian	615,680	835,300
Law Union and Rock ..	240,010	296,004
Liverpool and London and Globe	3,136,588	2,254,635
London and Lancashire Fire	1,713,442	786,000
London Assurance ..	695,147	750,000
North British and Mercantile	2,477,576	2,541,030
Northern..	1,260,037	1,830,018
Norwich Union	1,187,670	1,274,380
Phoenix	1,403,803	1,850,000
Royal	4,123,721	3,300,000
Royal Exchange ..	883,987	403,595
Scottish Union and National	757,846	378,923
South British	176,381	88,190
Sun	1,571,537	2,128,615
Yorkshire	448,288	179,316

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, June 1st.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..		4,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		500
„ Imports		39,000
Mid. Americans		5.13d.
Egyptian F. G. F.		7. 50d.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) ..	July	9.30
	Oct.	9.65
New York Official noon call ..	July	9.28
	Oct.	9.61
New Orleans noon.	July	9.04
	Oct.	9.42

SALES AND IMPORTS.

Liverpool, June 1st.

Estimated Sales	5,000
Total Imports	39,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
June	5.00	4.97
June-July	4.98	4.67
July-Aug.	5.09	5.01
Aug.-Sept.	5.18	5.19
Oct.-Nov.	5.32	5.38
Jan.-Feb.	5.47	5.42
March-April	5.54	5.57
May-June	5.61	5.64

Liverpool, June 2.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone ..	5,000
Estimated Sales ..	16,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
M.-J.	5.04
J.-J.	5.04
J.-A.	5.15
A.-S.	5.24
O.-N.	5.38
J.-F.	5.53
M.-A.	5.60
M.-J.	5.67

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price.
May-June	5.00	5.04
June-July	4.98	5.04
July-Aug.	5.09	5.15
Aug.-Sept.	5.18	5.24
Oct.-Nov.	5.32	5.38
Jan.-Feb.	5.47	5.53
March-Apl.	5.54	5.60
May-June	5.61	5.67

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 1st.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	14,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	13,000
Futures at New York July	9.37
Previous closing price	9.37
Futures at New York Oct.	9.78
Previous closing price	9.71
Spot Cotton at New York	9.62
Previous price	9.60
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	8.90
Previous price	9.0
Futures at New Orleans July	9.09
Previous price	9.07
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	9.47
Previous price	9.44
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7½
Demand Bills	4.78-½
Silver Commercial Bars	49⅜

AMERICAN COTTON.

Washington, June 1st.

The United States Department of Agriculture in its monthly report on the Cotton Crop states that the average condition of the Crop is 80 per cent.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, June 1st.

Good Bengal M. G.	3.80
F. G. „	3.95
Fine „	4.10
Good Oomra M.G.	4.30
F. G. „	4.45
Fine „	4.60
Good M. G. Oomra	4.30
Fine M. G. Oomra	4.60
Good Broach	4.70
F.G. „	4.85
Fine „	5.00

TONE OF CLOTHS.

Liverpool, June 1st.

Tone of Cloths :—
Manchester Market is unsettled.

Tone of Yarns :—
Steady and Irregular.

WOOL OPENING REPORT.

Liverpool, June 1st.

Wool sales opened to-day firm—
Total amount to be offered during sale 22,000.

Vicanere first White highest price		15d.
„ „ „ lowest	„	14d
„ Ordinary „ highest	„	13½d.
„ „ „ lowest	„	11d.
Candahar First White highest	„	13½d.
„ „ „ lowest	„	12½d.
„ Ordinary „ highest	„	12d.
„ „ „ lowest	„	11d.
Bicanere White highest	„	11
„ „ lowest	„	10

MONEY MARKET.

London, June 1st.

Bar Silver Spot	23⅜
Closing Tone of silver :—China buying	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	2⅞
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3⅛
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4⅛
„ „ „ 6 „ ..	4⅜
Interest day to day loans	1½
„ 7 day market loans	1½
Amount paid into the Bank of England about..	£159,000

THE MAILS.

London, June 1st.

The Bombay Mails were delivered here to-day.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS

WHEAT.

London, May 31st.

Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-Ship, June-July sellers, easier	63/9
White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I F. June-July sellers, easier	63/6
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F June-July sellers, easier	63/3
F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F June-July sellers easier	62/9
Wheat Bombay white June-July sellers	64/9

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Barletta Russo—Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian—Nominal.

Karachi Barley	34/9

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship Nominal	
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June; value	56
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship May-June sellers	51/6
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship May-June sellers	58
Linseed Calcutta July-Aug. Paid sellers	56/6

LINSEED.

Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) June-July sellers	53/6

COTTONSHED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Hull. Value	£7-12-6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£78¾
Copper Braziers	£98
Yellow Metal.	11
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 by 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool and Sellers	18/9
English Best Selected Copper	91
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	£18½
Hard Spelter	58½

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal Nominal	30

JAVA SUGAR.

London, May 31st.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta	
June,	19
July,	18/9
September-October,	18/6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi	
June,	19/1½
July	18/10½
September-October,	18/7½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	
June	21/7½
July,	21/3
September-October,	21
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi June,	21/9
July,	21/4½
September-October,	21/1½
Linseed Calcutta Paid	56/3

London, June 1st.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta	
June	19/3
July	19
September-October	18/7½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi	
June	19/4½
July	19/1½
September-October	18/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June	21/9
July	21/4½
September-October	21
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi June	21/10½
July	21/6
September-October	21/1½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber May-June;	2/7½
Ceylon Rubber	2/4½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 2.

The market to-day has been steady at about Rs. 4 over last evening's quotations. The advance is chiefly due to the Bureau report, which gives the condition as 80 per cent. whilst a higher percentage than this had been anticipated.

Some business has been reported in new Broach but buyers are still very scarce.

Ready cotton is in poor demand.

We quote:—
Fine M. G. Broach, June, 208.
Fine M. G. Bengal, June, 154.
Fine M. G. Khamgaum Akola, July, 183.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Fully Good Bengal, January, 176.
Good Broach, April, 236.
Fine Khamgaum Akola, January, 208.

Messrs. PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach ..	..	..	235/6	Apr. 25'16
M. G. „ ..	209	..	..	June 1915
M. G. Bengals (Ry. terms)	181	175	..	Jan 25'16
Do.	155	..	..	June 1915
M.G. Akola, Khgm.	207	..	..	Jan. 1916
M G Khandesh ..	..	..	..	..
M G Mathia ..	..	..	..	..
H G Bhagalkote..	..	..	..	..
H G Bijapur ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpore ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Yeotmal ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomrawatee description ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola, Khgm., Fair staple ..	181	..	..	June 1915
Saw Ginned Dhar war ..	..	..	211	July 1915
H. G. Westerns ..	..	..	189	Do.
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	199	Do.
M. G. Miraj ..	..	..	214	Do.
M. G. Compta ..	..	..	214	Do.
M. G. Bengals ..	211	..	..	Do.
M. G. Bengals ..	158	..	..	Do.
M. G. Akola, Khgm: .	188	..	..	Do.

TOTAL RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Growths.	1914-5	1913-4	Difference.
Khandesh ..	236,907	461,151	—224,244
Central India ..	158,818	231,540	— 72,722
Barsi & Nagar ..	154,402	280,364	—125,962
Berar	419,173	496,405	— 77,232
Central Provinces ..	210,752	289,148	— 78,396
Dhollera.. ..	170,105	309,599	—139,494
Broach	237,567	381,145	—143,578
Compta & Dharwar.	127,774	139,362	— 11,588
Westerns ..	104,060	66,094	pl. 37,966
United Prov. ..	365,860	479,648	—113,788
Rajputana ..	64,885	131,692	— 66,807
Sind	94,599	58,582	pl. 36,017
Persian ..	708	972	— 264
American ..	195	2,180	— 1,985
Egyptian ..	610	1,382	— 772
Other Sorts ..	1,310	860	pl. 450
Total ..	2,347,690	3,330,124	—982,434

Wind hurts your eyes? Severe frontal headache? Stearns' Headache Cure drives it out. Take one wafer in a little water—cures quickly. O 19

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 1st June, 1915:—

Cotton ..	8,445 Bales.
Wheat ..	28,557 cwts.
Linseed ..	38,181 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed ..	1,526 „
Ginjellyseed ..	81 „
Poppyseed ..	21 „
Groundnuts ..	218 „
Castorseed ..	3,254 „
Rice ..	6,131 „
Myrabollams ..	4,257 „
Cottonseed ..	4,132 „
Mowraseed ..	36 „
Gram ..	5,624 „
Joowar ..	3,232 „
Barley ..	686 „

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—	
T. T. Ready ..	1s. 3 27-32d.
D. D. Mail ..	1s. 3 7-8d.
T. T. Forward ..	1s. 3 7-8d. July.
Banks' Buying Rates:—	
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1. 4 3-32d.
Do. Do. forward ..	1s. 4¼d. July.
Do. 4 Months ready ..	1s. 4 5-32d.
Francs 3 m-s. do ..	176 nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong ..	132½
Do. Shanghai ..	170½
60 d-s. Yokohama ..	150½ Rs.

BULLION.

English Bar Gold ..	24-10-0
Australian do ..	24-5-0
Bombay do ..	24-4-0
English Shield Sovereigns ..	15-10-0
English Dragons ..	15-0-9
Silver ex-duty Ready ..	60-6-9

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 per cent. .. Rs. 6-8, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi .. Rs. 6-6, R. D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 per cent.. Rs. 6, R. D. per cwt.
Yellow Hard 50 per cent. .. Rs. 6-6, R. D. per cwt.

Linseed.
Ready .. Rs. 7-8, B. T. per cwt.
Forward Sept. .. Rs. 8-5-3, R. D. per cwt.

Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore .. Rs. 6-1, B. T. per cwt.
Brown Etawah .. Rs. 6-3, B. T. per cwt.
Brown Katni .. Rs. 6-10, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat .. Rs. 7, B. T. per cwt.

Poppyseed.
Ready .. Rs. 6-14, B. T. per cwt.

Groundnuts.
Bold .. Rs. 28, B. T. per candy.
Mowraseed .. Rs. 4, R. D. per cwt.

Castorseed.
Ready .. Rs. 5-15, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed .. Rs. 2-14, B. T. per cwt.

Teelseed.
Bold White 85 per cent. — Rs. 42, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hingunghat ...Rs. 44, B. T. per candy.

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 2.

The Cotton Mill Share Market remained unchanged to-day. The closing tone was indicative of a healthy undertone. Tata Iron and Steel shares did not present any features worth noticing.

In Mill shares for July delivery Davids were placed at Rs. 547½ at the close. Fazulbhai stood at Rs. 410, Standards at Rs. 972½, Madhavji changed hands at Rs. 1,145 and Rs. 1,150.

Centrals declined to Rs. 1,857½ and Swadeshi to Rs. 1,465.

Finlays were placed at Rs. 267½, Simplex at Rs. 270, Indore Malwas at Rs. 180 X. D. and Indian Dyeing and Bleachings at Rs. 121½.

Currimbhai were quoted at Rs. 172½ and Crescent at Rs. 88½.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares stood at Rs. 102 and Deferred at Rs. 189.

Bank of India shares were in demand at Rs. 56½.

Tapti Valley Railway shares changed hands at Rs. 567½ and Sind Light Railway shares at Rs. 175½.

Mandra Bhons were placed at Rs. 49 and Sara Sirajgunj at Rs. 72½ X. D.

Tata Hydro Electric Preference shares changed hands at Rs. 1,060.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares stood firm at Rs. 917½.

Ahmedabad Dholka Railway shares were placed at Rs. 125.

Bombay Telephones declined to Rs. 122.

Central Bank of India shares were in request at Rs. 17½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was reported in the vicinity of Rs. 93 5/8.

4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 99.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 1.

In the Calcutta Share Market to-day tea shares continued to be the centre of attraction and a fairly large volume of business was reported in these securities. Prices were firm and again closed with an upward tendency. The tea sale held this morning was slightly in the excess of brokers' valuations which had the best impression on the market. Coals ruled dull but steady Jutes were neglected but exhibiting no further decline.

The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Baraboni 11.8, Lukurka 21.4, Raneegunge 24-4, 24.8, Sejooah 12, 12-4, Teetulmuri 12.

Jute:—Barnagore 84, 85, Clive (ord) 67, 68, Delta (ord) 185, Empire (prefs) 104, Fort Gloster (ord) 250, Howrah (ord) 139 141, Kamarhatty (ord) 164, 165, Kankanarrah (ord) 281, 282, 283.

Tea:—Amluckie 81, 82, Central Cachar 107, 108, 110, Chandypore 129, 130, Durung 52, 53, East India 107, 108, Grob (ord) 45 46, Hathikhira 31, 31.4, 31.8, Kalacherra 122, 123, 124, Kornafuli 109, Lallinugger 115, Kuseon and Darjeeling 51, 52, Rajabarie 131, 132, Singell 70, 71.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal National Bank 21.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted Rs. 93.9 to 93-10 and small lots were done at Rs. 93-11 to 93-12.

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, June 2.

The Karachi freight market is lifeless. Beyond the Government wheat shipments practically nothing is doing and private export business remains at a stand still.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LIMITED.

The ordinary general meeting of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd., was held on April 26 at Caxton Hall, Westminster, Lord Ebury, Chairman of the Society, presiding.

The Acting Secretary (Mr. H. M. Beamer) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The Chairman said that the report for the last financial year covered a period divided between peace and war in two equal moieties. During that period the Society's transactions had been of record volume. They had yielded a reasonable profit, but the business during its later stages was of anything but a normal character. During the first six months the pressure of business was pretty evenly distributed among the Society's various departments, but no sooner was war declared than pressure was withdrawn from some, and became almost unbelievably acute in others. It was obvious that such a state of things must impose a great strain upon any administration, but in the case of this Society the strain had been greatly aggravated by the over-whelming demand which the War made from its outset upon the services of the officers who composed the Society's executive. In this way they had been deprived of the services of Commander Dickson, R.N., their Director of Naval Supply; then of those of their General Manager, Maor Frank Gascoigne, who was followed by Captain Charles Gascoigne, the Assistant Manager and Secretary, and finally by Admiral Hamilton, the Treasurer, who had to leave them for a time, being entrusted with important business connected with coast defence. The directors, by personal exertion, had done their best to fill the vacuum created by these unavoidable absences, while members of the staff had risen to the occasion and, in more than one instance, had rendered very valuable and very effective assistance. The said upon the executive did not by any means exhaust the difficulties which the situation had presented. Of their men, the valued rank and file, 614 persons, who had been in our employment before war was declared were serving their country. For all the gallant combatants who were members of the regular staff the directors hoped to find employment on their return, and to all wives who were now receiving less than their husbands earned while in the Society's employ they were giving separation allowances, and, moreover, endeavouring as far as it was possible without undue intrusion to keep in touch with the recipients. Up to the date of the balance sheet, in direct expenditure, the War had cost the Society £4,583, and he was afraid it would cost them a good deal more. Turning to the actual result of the financial year, it would be found that, by adding the net profit to the amount carried forward from the previous year, a round figure of £270,000 was arrived at, or almost precisely the figure of 1912. This showed that, what with the increesa of trade and the *pro rata* economy in working expenses, they had made great progress towards making up the deficit which last year, owing to a diminution of business too sudden to be met by a corresponding reduction of expenditure, they had to deplore. Of the £270,000, £65,000 had already been expended in interim dividends, and the balance enabled the board to recommend the usual distribution of profit, and to carry forward nearly £59,000 to a floating reserve which, though not a record figure, was some £16,000 more than was carried forward last year, and would be useful to equalise dividends if they should not be so successful in the future. It was not to the balance sheet or to the profit and loss account that anyone need look for a fly in the ointment; but there were traces of it in certain unpretentious-looking figures down below headed "Contingencies Fund." That fund, which was in two parts, represented the Society's liquid reserves held outside the risks of the business, and necessarily so held, because they incurred banking responsibility by taking money at call and at short notice. The total of these funds at the end of the previous financial year showed a value of £573,000, leaving a very large margin as compared with the liabilities which it was ntended to counterbalance. At the close of the past financial year, owing to the collapse in the value of securities preceding and following the War, it had sunk to £521,000, but the margin remained about the same, because in the meanwhile by paying a little more for the money they had transferred part of it from short to long notice. He moved the adoption of the report and balance sheet.

Earl Lauderdale seconded the motion, which was adopted.

The retiring directors, Commander L. A. de Sausmarez, R.N., and Colonel Sir W. D. Richardson, K.C.B., were reelected; and the appointment of Major E. F. O. Gascoigne, D.S.O., as a director was confirmed.

OPIUM SALES AT CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 2.

The sixth opium sale of the year was held yesterday. There were 32 chests of Bihar opium offered for sale. The highest price realized was Rs. 1,645 and the lowest Rs. 1,630, giving an average of Rs. 1,640-15.0 per chest and the sale proceeds amounting to Rs. 52,510. There were 808 chests of Benares drug; the highest price realized was Rs. 1,645 and the lowest Rs. 1,605, giving an average of Rs. 1,607-15.9 per chest and the sale proceeds amounting to Rs. 12,99,255. The total number of chests amounted to 840. General average per chest was Rs. 1,609/3/10 and the total sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 13,51,765 against Rs. 13,66,000 last month.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY COURT CLERK.

At the Mazagon Police Court, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, enquired about George Peters, who was lately charged with embezzlement of Court's money entrusted to him. George was brought up on remand and charged with breach of trust in respect of Rs. 535.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to an additional term of four months' imprisonment and was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 500 with the alternative of four months' further rigorous imprisonment.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

VACATION SITTING.

INSOLVECNY COURT.

APPLICATION FOR INTERIM PROTECTION REFUSED.

(*Before Mr. Justice Macleod.*)

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF DAYANATH KRISHNANATH KHOTE—AN INSOLVENT.

At Wednesday's sitting of the Insolvency Court his Lordship disposed of the following matters:—

In the above matter Mr. V. K. Dhurandhar appeared for the insolvent and applied for an extension of the interim protection order. He submitted that this was the fourth extension he applied for and the reason for his application was that the insolvent was laid up in bed with his right leg fractured and was unable to proceed with his insolvency.

His Lordship said that the insolvent was given his first protection order on the 18th June last year and he did not understand why he did not proceed during all that time. Besides he had no assets.

His Lordship therefore, refused to grant the insolvent any extension of the protection order.

ORDER FOR DISCHARGE SUSPENDED.

IN THE MATTER OF VITHALDAS DHARAMSI JOSHI & TRIKAMRAI DALPATRAM MEHTA,—Insolvents.

The abovementioned two insolvents who traded in the name of Messrs. Mehta & Co. at Pydhonie, as jewellers, applied for their discharge in person.

The former had liabilities to the extent of Rs. 36,000 and the latter had some more liabilities. On being questioned by his Lordship the first insolvent stated that both the insolvents had nearly 5,500 shares of the Credit Bank of India now in liquidation and had not paid anything towards the price of the shares. Besides, the first insolvent had borrowed Rs. 20,000 from the Bank.

The second insolvent stated that he was a director of the Credit Bank.

On being questioned by his Lordship whether he did not borrow money from the Bank using his influence as a director, he stated that he did borrow moneys, but he gave hundis.

His Lordship said that he did give hundis but without any security.

His Lordship suspended the discharge of the first insolvent for 2 years, and that of the second insolvent for 5 years.

ANOTHER ORDER FOR DISCHARGE SUSPENDED.

IN THE MATTER OF TYEB ISMAIL AND THREE OTHERS. —INSOLVENTS.

Mr. Kapadia appeared for Tyeb Ismail and applied for his discharge. He read the Official Assignee's report which stated that the liabilities of the insolvents amounted to Rs. 38,275, while the Official Assignee had recovered Rs. 9,000 upto now. Counsel submitted that the creditors would receive four annas in a rupee and therefore, his Lordship would grant him discharge.

His Lordship asked counsel whether any balance sheet was prepared.

Counsel submitted that no balance sheet was prepared and no books were kept.

His Lordship ordered that the insolvents' discharge be suspended for one year.

AN INSOLVENT DISCHARGED.

One Maurice Cristopher Gill, an insolvent, was given his discharge.

INTERIM ORDER FOR PROTECTION EXTENDED.

IN THE MATTER OF W. F. ROSS, AN INSOLVENT.

The insolvent appeared in person and applied for his discharge. He said that he was in hospital, from where he came out on 26th May.

After inquiry his Lordship ordered that his interim protection order should be extended for 2 months in order to enable him to proceed with his discharge.

NOTICE TO AN ESTATE FOR INSOLVENCY ADMINISTRATION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF G. F. VAS.

Mr. G. M. Gupte appeared for Mr. Frank Critchell and applied for a rule calling upon the widow of the deceased why the estate of the deceased should not be administered in insolvency under section 108 of the Insolvency Act.

His Lordship ordered that a notice should be issued on the widow.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

PICK-POCKET'S EIGHTH CONVICTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Wednesday, the Third Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which Sub-Inspector Pandit charged Bhairoo Babaji, aged 24, with theft of one Currency Note for Rs. 10 and Rs. 11 in cash belonging to one Hanumanprasad Ajodyaprasad.

The facts of the case were that on Tuesday the complainant came to Bombay by the Poona mail and at about 11 p.m. stopped near Bhuleshwar Road to purchase mangoes. At that time he felt a jerk in his coat-pocket, and searching for his purse containing Rs. 21, he found it missing. The complainant turned round and seeing the purse in the accused's hand, arrested him. The accused threw down the purse and got free of the hold of the complainant, and fled. The complainant raised an alarm and the accused was arrested by a police sepoy of the G. I. P. Railway.

The accused pleaded guilty and as he had seven previous convictions, his Worship sentenced him to two years' imprisonment.

ARREST OF A PATHAN.

CHARGED WITH MURDER IN DEWAS STATE.

On Wednesday at the Esplanade Police Court, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Obedulkhan of the C. I. D. charged Fatealy Faizulla, a pathan, with murdering one Raoba, a sepoy in the Dewas State on the 12th of April, 1914.

The Bombay Police was on the look out for the accused, but were able to arrest the accused only on the 20th instant, at Mumbra, and he was placed before the Bombay police.

His Worship ordered the accused to be transferred to the Dewas State Police Officials through the Police Commissioner of Bombay.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

H. M. the King-Emperor's Birthday.
Lecture on "Common talk with the students" by Prof. P. K. Telang, M.A., LL.B., Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, 6-15 p.m.
Palace of Variety, Gaiety Theatre, Gala Night to-night at 6-30 and 10 p.m. "Change of Vaudeville and Cinema."
Public Lecture by Dr. Irach J. S. Taraporewalla in English on "Goethe's Faust (Part III), Hall of the Theosophical Society 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

FRIDAY, JUNE 4.

P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Salsette with English Mails due at 5 a.m.

MONDAY, JUNE 7.

Matriculation Examination Results.

TUESDAY, JUNE 8.

Khandesh Spg. and Wvg. Mills Ltd. Ordinary General Meeting, Royal Buildings, 3-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9.

New Mofussil Co., Ltd.—Extra-ordinary General Meeting, Rumam Street, 3-30 p.m.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-50 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-4/ and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

MACKENZIE—At Ahmedabad, on the 25th May 1915, the wife of J. S. Mackenzie, Bank of Bombay, of a son.

DEATH.

MARSDEN—At Myitkyina, on the 26th May 1915, Capt. E. Marsden, 64th Pioneers, of Malarial fever. Deeply regretted by his brother officers.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C. I. E., Commanding,

June 3.

Thursdays.—The parade for "G" Company is cancelled on account of his Majesty the King-Emperor's Birthday.
The parade pro N-C Officers of "A", "C", "E" and "F" Coys. at Headquarters is cancelled.
Friday.—N-C Officers of "B" Company at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m.
"G" Company Recruits at Headquarters at 7-30 a.m.
"C" and "F" Company's Recruits, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. until further orders.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V, D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, R. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March—"Old Comrades" ..... Peike.
Overture—"Poet and Peasant" ..... Suppi
Valse—"Columbine" ..... Gardener.
Selection—"The Bohemian Girl" ..... Balfe.
Serenade—"In this hour of Softened Splendour" ..... Sinsuti.
Selection—"The Gondoliers" ..... Sullivan.
Two Step—"Get out and get under" Abrahams.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The booking of telegrams classed ordinary for Burma which was temporarily discontinued owing to interruptions has now been resumed.

OUTWARD MAILS.

The P. & O. Company's S. S. Kaisar-I-Hind with the outward Mails of the 22nd ultimo passed Suez at 8 a.m. yesterday.

DEPARTURE OF HOMEWARD MAIL STEAMER POSTPONED.

The departure of the S. S. Mooltan has been unavoidably postponed and she will leave Bombay on Sunday next. Passengers will embark from the Carnac Bunder at 1 p.m. on that day.

A THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.

Dr. Irach J. S. Taraporewalla will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (21, Hornby Road, Fort) this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), his subject being "Goethe's Faust" (Part III). Mr. Jehangir Sorabji will preside. The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

WOUNDED FROM THE GULF.

The hospital ship Madras arrived here yesterday from Basra, having left that port on the 26th, ultimo, with the Turkish prisoners and 8 British and Indian officers and 532 wounded and invalided soldiers on board. The Madras entered the Alexandra Docks yesterday afternoon, where the wounded men will be landed as usual.

ANCHOR LINE S. S. CASTALIA.

The Anchor Line s.s. Castalia will sail from No. 9 shed Victoria dock, on Friday afternoon with the following passengers.

Medical inspection will take place alongside the vessel at 2-15 p.m. sharp.

To Suez:—Mrs. J. L. Bonny; To Marseilles:—Mrs. L. C. Crump, Mrs. W. M. Hailey, and Mrs. J. Smyth; To Liverpool:—Mr. A. Chadwick, Mr. T. E. Harker, and Mr. C. Redman.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There were two attacks and two deaths from plague and four attacks and three deaths from small-pox in Bombay on Tuesday, the plague attacks being reported from Mandvi and Chowpati. There were no cholera cases. The total number of deaths on Tuesday was 67, as compared with 76 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 103 of 1913. The number of rats caught was 1614, out of which 22 were found to be plague stricken. B Ward contributed 10 of these latter, C Ward 7, E Ward 5, the A, D, F and G Wards not contributing any.

The Hon. Mr. H. Thompson, Financial Commissioner, Burma, is ill at Maymyo.

PANTHER AT MATHERAN.

Mr Pandit with the dead panther and his two shikaris.

THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

SEQUEL TO A MUNICIPAL PROSECUTION

The members of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation met at the Municipal Hall yesterday afternoon to consider business entered on the Agenda list. There were 20 items on the list, which were most of a routine nature.

An item of interest was a letter, dated the 24th May, 1915, from Mr. Hasambhoy Mahomedaly Khambatta, a landlord, making certain allegations against the Superintendent of Licenses. The following are some of the particulars from this letter:—

Mr. Hasambhoy is the owner of a chawl situated at Haines Road, which was tenanted by Mr. Maulabux Currimbux Coorlawala since July, 1914. This tenant had without obtaining Mr. Hasambhoy's permission used the premises for melting fat. The Superintendent of Licenses having heard of this, sent Mr. Hasambhoy a notice on the 16th November, 1914, stating that as it was understood that he (Mr. Hasambhoy) had allowed his tenant to melt fat on the premises of the chawl and that he should get his tenant to vacate the same.

Mr. Hasambhoy, in his letter, states that he informed the Superintendent that he had not given permission for the melting of the fat on the premises, and that he was in no way responsible for the same. He requested the Superintendent to communicate with the tenant direct in the matter.

The Commissioner then informed Mr. Hasambhoy that action had been taken against the tenant in the matter, and that if the melting was not stopped proceedings would be taken against him also.

MR. HASAMBHOY'S DISCLAIMER.

Continuing Mr. Hasambhoy states that in reply to the Commissioner's letter he disclaimed having given permission to melt the fat on the premises and *inter-alia* warned the Commissioner that if he were proceeded against as threatened he would have to take proceedings against the authorities for damages. Mr. Hasambhoy then took action to get the tenant to vacate the premises by the end of January, 1915, but that on the 12th January he was served with a summons charging him, under section 394 of the Municipal Act, for allowing fat to be cleaned at his premises without a license; that even after the summons had been served against him he again informed the Commissioner through his pleader that he had not given permission for the melting of fat but that in reply he was informed that under section 507 of the Act the tenant ought to have been ejected.

The Superintendent of Licenses then applied for summons against Mr. Hasambhoy, and the trying Magistrate having held against him, he applied to the High Court to revise the Magistrate's order.

HIGH COURT'S DECISION.

According to Mr. Hasambhoy, the Superintendent of Licenses meanwhile got vexed with him and had him summoned a second time before the Magistrate in connection with the same matter. He then informed the Court through his pleader, that a suit had been filed by him against the tenant in the Small Causes Court and that an application had also been made in the High Court for the revision of the Magistrate's decision on the first summons. The Court granted an adjournment of the case although the Superintendent pressed for the case to be proceeded with and asked the Court in inflict a heavy fine on him. The High Court having decided the matter in favour of Mr. Hasambhoy, the Municipality had in Mr. Hasambhoy's opinion entirely failed to substantiate the charges they had brought against him, and they had admitted that it was entirely a mistake on their part to have prosecuted him.

In conclusion Mr. Hasambhoy pointed out that in consequence of the said proceedings he had incurred heavy expenses, had suffered in reputation and had been subjected to a great deal of worry. He had been now advised to sue the proper party for damages.

Mr. Hasambhoy submitted that before taking such a step he would approach the Corporation, relying on their integrity and sense of justice, with a hope that they would do him full justice by departmentally dealing with the Superintendent of Licenses who is chiefly to blame for all that he had unnecessarily suffered, and that failing that he would most reluctantly be obliged to sue the Corporation and the Commissioner for damages as he might be advised.

The Committee directed the above letter to be forwarded to the Commissioner for report.

CRY FOR MORE WATER.

The next item was a letter, dated the 26th May, 1915, from Mr. Jijibhai Pestonji Bapasola, and other residents of the Bazar Gate Street, Fort, complaining about the scarcity of water. They stated that for several days past they had not been getting a sufficient supply of water; that in the morning water was obtainable only on the first floors and sometimes on the second floors in their locality and that from the third to the fifth floor of houses no water at all could be had.

They requested that arrangements might be made to give them sufficient water from 7 to 10 in the morning.

This letter was also referred to the Commissioner.

The Committee then adjourned.

APOLLO BUNDER INCIDENT.

TWO R. G. A. MEN CROSS-EXAMINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which Inspector Guider charged Mr. Dadabhoy R. B. Jijibhai, Mr. Curseiji R. B. Jijibhai and Mr. Byramji R. B. Jijibhai with assaulting Yusufkhan Manomadkhan, Police Constable No. 2038, in execution of his duties. The first two accused were also charged with trying to escape and the third with attempting to rescue prisoners.

Mr. Kirk Smith, acting Public Prosecutor, assisted by Superintendent Canty, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, barrister, instructed by Mr. Blunt, solicitor, defended the accused.

Bombardier Morris, cross-examined by Mr. Wadia, said that he belonged to the 79th Royal Garrison Artillery and knew Bombardier Smith who was in the same regiment. He stated that he had no intention to leave the Army and join the police. On the 31st of May he was on board a ship and not with the police. He saw the motor-car moving towards him and a police man was running behind it. Subsequently the policeman jumped on the footboard and tried to stop the car. At that time he saw three distinct blows given to the policeman. The policeman was first struck by the occupants of the car. The witness was not in a position to say whether the policeman touched the steering wheel. Then he received several blows from the driver, and the policeman was in a flurried state. He cried out for help to the witness and to Bombardier Smith. After seeing Sergeant Frost near the Wellington Fountain they proceeded to the Police Station. The third accused objected to the boarding of the witness in the car, and the witness did not insist on going to the Police Station in the car, and was not at all annoyed at the third accused's objection. Bombardier Smith and he were not asked to sit into another room. They were walking to and fro in the presence of the accused.

The witness, re-examined by Mr. Kirk-Smith, stated that when he was employed as a cashier in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, he spoke to Sergeant Frost several times besides this case.

Mr. Wadia then cross-examined Bombardier Smith who stated that he saw two blows given to the sepoy by the third accused, and the belt of the sepoy was broken. He was standing facing the driver sideways on the footboard of the car.

Magistrate: Did the sepoy put his hand on the steering wheel?

Witness: I am not certain.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned to Friday.

CYCLIST'S ADVENTURE AT ANDHERI.

CURIOUS CONDUCT OF POLICE OFFICERS.

A correspondent sends us a lengthy account of the unnecessary trouble and inconvenience to which he was put by certain police officers when returning from a bicycle ride to Andheri last Saturday week. If the facts are correctly stated the matter appears to call for investigation at the hands of the authorities.

On the night in question our correspondent when approaching Bandra bridge saw ahead of him four or five workmen walking slowly. He was riding on the right side of the road and rang his bell and shouted to the workmen to move aside. All but one cleared the road, but this person kept on his zigzag course. The rider tried to avoid him but both rider and pedestrian fell to the ground. On getting up the cyclist took the man to task and the latter, begged his pardon. The matter would have ended there, but a ruffianly looking man came up and demanded some money. The cyclist thereupon called for the police but none turned up. He then got on his machine and was riding away but was stopped by a policeman, not 20 paces from the scene of the accident, who, extraordinary to say, had failed to hear the call for help. Our correspondent got down and saw the "budmashi-looking man" and the policeman in conversation, at the end of which the latter told the cyclist that he must go to the policeman's "sahib." Our correspondent adds: "I was kept dangling there for three-quarters of an hour before I was brought before his "saheb." He was then taken before a European police officer to whom he narrated the whole facts and declared that it was clearly a "give-the-money-and-go" type of case. The police officer, however, declined to accept his version of the matter and sent him with a Jamadar to the place of the accident. The Jamadar tried to make out that the cyclist was on the wrong side of the road. But not succeeding in that they returned to the superior officer whereupon the latter is reported to have said that since the man was knocked down, he had to frame a charge, even if the cyclist was on the right side of the road and had his lamp lit. He then asked "Mr.—who is to stand surety for you?" Knowing, nobody in the locality and that too at night time, the gentleman gave his name and address and his word of honour to appear before the magistrate at the appointed time. But bail of Rs. 25 was demanded! The gentleman offered to hand over his cycle, a brand new machine worth Rs. 150, as a guarantee, but the officer insisted on having someone to stand surety. Our correspondent then asked for the bail sheet, which he offered to fill up at his own place if the Jamadar accompanied him, but to this too, the officer would not listen. The cyclist then asked the Jamadar to take him to any Parsi gentleman residing in Mahim, but the Jamadar said he did not know of anybody, and our correspondent was therefore detained. Fortunately a Parsi gentleman appeared shortly after this conversation and readily consented to stand surety. At first the officer objected to the status of this gentleman, a "mere proprietor of a firm," but yielded when it was pointed out that he lived near by and that the Indian policeman was well acquainted with him!

To cut the story short, when the cyclist turned up at 7-30 a.m. on the following Monday at the Honorary Magistrates' Court at Dadar, as ordered by the Police Officer, neither this officer nor any complainant turned up, and an ordinary policeman was sent to conduct the case! The Magistrates, did not trouble to go into the case and discharged our correspondent, who concludes "I am advised by a legal friend that I could take steps against the police for false prosecution, but having regard to the trouble and cost I would be put to, I content myself, feeling it as a duty to the public, by giving publicity to the case and proceedings."

PANTHER AT MATHERAN,

DANGEROUS ANIMAL KILLED.

MR. PUNDIT'S SUCCESSFUL SHIKAR

(From Our Correspondent.)

MATHERAN, June 2.

For over three weeks a panther has been a regular pest in this delightful summer resort. He has been prowling about this place almost every night and has been paying visits to several bungalows here.

One night he entered the compound of the Scottish Orphanage and carried a heifer from the cattle shed. The heifer was saved by its mother who broke her rope and rescued it. Next night he visited another house near by, occupied by a Hindu gentleman, and carried away a dog. *Khabar* was brought to Mr. V. S. Rao Pandit at the Metropole Hotel by some of the wood cutters that they had seen the beast sitting outside his cave in the ravine between the Louisa and the Echo Points. Mr. Pandit went one afternoon to the valley mentioned above and sat on the slope fifty yards above the cave till dusk in the hope of seeing the panther coming out. As he had not put up a "machan", however, he had to return to his hotel when it was dark.

On the 29th of May the panther entered the compound of "Mount Pleasant" near Porcupine Point at night and killed a calf from amongst the cattle tied just outside the mali's hut; and after having carried it some distance in the compound ate part of it and retired. The *Khabar* was brought to Mr. Pandit next morning of the "kill." He had a "machan" put up, and the same evening mounted it at 6-30 p.m. with his two men. After a long wait, at 12 midnight he heard the crackling of leaves in the jungle round about the tree on which the "machan" was put up. Though it was a moonlight night, the forest was so thick that it was absolutely dark on the ground, and nothing could be seen for a long time. Suddenly he saw a shadowy form creep on to the "kill" and grow large, and make a grab at the "kill." Just as the beast was getting away with its long looked for food, Mr. Pandit fired and hit him behind his shoulder. The panther lay on his back motionless. The jungle was so thick and insecure that in case of his not being quite dead, which was difficult to make out in the dim light, considering the safety of the men on the "machan", and in the bungalow, Mr. Pandit gave him two more shots in the chest.

Next morning the news went round in Matheran that the panther was killed, and visitors in Matheran went in crowds to see the dead panther measuring 7ft. and 3 inches at the Metropole Hotel, and congratulated Mr. Pandit on getting rid of the beast, and for his successful shikar.

(*Continued from Column 6.*)

more strenuous sports. One man who had association with more golfers than probably any other minor official connected with the game will, alas, also be absent, for Andrew Greig, the starter at the Old Course on the famous links, died suddenly last Thursday while working on the Home green, in proximity to the old box whence he started so many players.

Greig had served his country for twenty-one years in the Royal Navy, and he would readily have done so again had it been possible. He was brave and he was independent.

A few yarns regarding this official may not be out of place. They all have the virtue of being true.

As people who knew Greig are aware, he was no respecter of persons. "Mister" was to him a superfluous word when he was at his work. He was not disrespectful, but it was not his custom to give the prefix. That was all.

One day the Grand Duke Michael, a most enthusiastic golfer, was about to start on a round—with one of his daughters, if memory serves. Here at last, it was thought, was an instance when Greig would be *forced* to make a distinction, and an inquisitive little crowd gathered near his box. Excitement was intense when the advance pair had played their second shot. What would Greig do?

WHAT WOULD GREIG DO?

They were disappointed, or, rather, they were amazed when from the starter came the loud announcement: "Michael and Torby!" And probably Greig smiled inwardly as he heard the whispered comments. What is more, one doubts not the Grand Duke, who knew the little indiosyncrasy, would not be the least entertained, for he is a fine sportsman.

Greig could never stand snobbishness. He was like poor Freddy Tait (whom he admired) in this respect. A young friend of the writer's—he simply admired Greig—was playing on the Old Course, and he and his partner may have been somewhat deliberate in their golf. At any rate, a member of the R. and A. vowed he would report them for keeping the course back.

When the round was finished the youngster went straight to Greig and told the latter what had been threatened.

The starter replied: "That's a' richt, ma laddie, I'll soon settle him. I'm runnin' the course, and no' him!"

DEATH FROM OPIUM POISONING.

On Tuesday a Hindu, aged about thirty-five, was found lying in a unconscious state in the Charni Road Gardens. He was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital where he collapsed. The medical opinion was that he died of the effects of opium poisoning.

The deceased wore a black coat and a dhotar and had put on a Hungarian cap. In his coat-pocket a bunch of keys attached to a chain was found. A buttaki was beaten by the police but no evidence was brought forward for identification of the deceased. The body of the deceased has been retained at the refrigerator at the morgue.

SPORT AT HOME.

THE REALM OF GOLF,

PROFESSIONAL INVASION OF AMERICA.

Is it paradoxical to suggest that the best of British golf in 1915 will be played in the United States? asks "A True Scot" in the "Athletic News." Still that looks like being the case. Bernard Sayers, on the principle, possibly, of catching the early worm, left last week for New York, and he will be shortly followed by the famous Channel Islanders, Harry Vardon and Edward Ray, and by George Duncan (making his second trip) and Charles Mayo, all prepared to play in the U.S.A. "open" at Baltusrol next month.

There had once been rumour that J. Braid and J. H. Taylor would also cross the briny ocean. Give the Yankee journalist one inch of fact, and he will make ells of material therefrom; and so when it was fixed up, or practically fixed up, some weeks ago by an agent of the great store folk of New York, the John Wanamaker Company, it was no wonder that the five famous professionals should have been named. That Alec Herd and bluff Andrew Kirkaldy would not also be of the party was marvellous.

FINE FOURSOME PLAYERS.

And yet when they came to play together in foursomes Ben and Andrew were marvellous. The solicitude shown by the one for the advancement of the other was remarkable—to such as knew them not. People who were unfamiliar with them would have reckoned their friendship as something akin to that shown by Jonathan for David, as something which was deep-rooted and abiding. But was it?

Were the job ticklish, and advice necessary, it would seems as though too much trouble could not be taken by one to help the other. If the shot were fairly well played—it was: "Well done, Andrae. Guid shot; Guid shot!" The comment to any well-kent friend who might be near would, however, probably be: "He couldna hae done much waur." If the shot were indifferently played by Sayers, most likely words of comfort like "Hard luck. Ben!" would be spoken by the big chap. *Sotto voce* the commentary would most likely be —"Did ye ever see such a . . . . (The remainder of the sentence is censored—Ed. *A.N.*) The old story of Sandwich, when James Braid, captaining Scotland against England, walked out to meet the pair (playing against Jones and Sherlock) going to the 17th green, was typical. Everything to save the entire match depended on Sayers and Kirkaldy, and Braid told the little man so. "Then for heaven's sake, Jimmy, dinna let the big yin ken that; he's no playin' ower weel as it is, but if ye tell him that—!"

POSSIBLE DIFFICULTIES.

There may also be disadvantages in regard to golf exploited under similar stage conditions. Whether all the putting tricks, the negotiation of the stimie and the application of spin to simplify several positions, will be successful remains to be seen.

In everyday golf Vardon's game on the greens is sometimes the department over which he ponders most. When he is on his putting he putts; when he is off his putting he is not half off it.

Every golfer, ofcourse, experiences spells when nothing seems to go right with his putting. This thing, and the next, and the next, and the next, apparently *ad finitum* are tried, but the results are unsatisfactory. Why? Simply because confidence—nerve if one pleases—has been lost. The player does not believe in himself. The cause is, on the principle of the bad workman blaming his tools for the horrible results of handicraft, laid upon the clubs. Then some fine day after having tested every permissible form of putter, and cursing the golfing authorities for the veto they placed on the mallet-headed club with which he *might* have done well, he has a good day. He swears by the club with which he has run down really remarkable putts. Confidence is restored. All's well!

THE LUCKY CLEEK.

From his early championship days Vardon has been bothered with his putting. Was it not so when he won his first championship, at Muirfield, after at tie with J. H. Taylor? In the competition proper he was off his short game, but before the was played off he luckily proceeded to North Berwick, where an open tourney was held, and there in a corner of Sayers' shop he found an old cleek with which he believed he could putt. He procured it, had it put to rights, and won the championship! Faith and nothing more had been recovered after having been temporarily lost.

Those who have gone the long round of big competitions since that time have seen Vardon just as they have seen other golfers—all have spells of it—stuck up in the putting. And again there have been occasions when he has putted famously. If the stage stunts come off they should be very interesting. But there's the doot! However, the vaudeville business has yet to be decided upon.

The regular golf will be watched with greater interest then ever. Vardon—and Ray and "the streak of lightning," as they dubbed Duncan on his last trip, and Mayo, the heartbreaker of the putters—will be keen to make up for that disappointment of the last tour, when Francis Ouimet beat them in such sensational style on the play-off in 1913. The young American golfer did well that day. He had his inspiration, and the English pair were not quite at their best at Brookline.

Everybody will wish Sayers and Vardon, Ray and the others a good time on their Transatlantic expedition; they will have a busy experience.

THE LATE ANDREW GREIG

When golfers next assemble at St. Andrews for important competitions many a weel-kenned face will be missing, for the war has taken deathly toll of the players of this game as well as of those who practised

(*Continued in Column 5.*)

Alembic

Spirituous Preparations of Best quality.

Rectified Spirit from the purest grape sugar in 68° O. P. in 5 gallons drum @ Rs. 97-8.

Spirit Vinum Rectificatus B. P. in Quart Bottles @ Rs. 3-4-0 per Bottle.

Absolute Alcohol B. P. Rs. 3-6-0 per 1 lb. Bottle.

ALEMBIC SWAN BRAND FOREIGN LIQUOR.

BRANDY, WHISKY, RUM } Of the Best Quality at Comparatively lower rates.

LIBERAL.

Discount allowed to wholesale BUYERS.

PRICES AND PARTICULARS FROM.—

The Alembic Chemical Works Co., Ltd.

Damoder Building, Princess St.

Jooma Masjid Side, BOMBAY.

E. K. PUNCH.

The Ladies' Drink unsurpassed for purity. A great cure for Indigestion, Loss of Appetite The most refreshing and stimulating of all beverages. The only safe and reliable drink in Hot Climates.

Rs. 1.6 per bottle.

Can be had from all Stores.

Sole Agents:

D. C. OOMRIGAR & CO.,

Opp. Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

WATERPROOF COATS

We have just unpacked a large quantity of the best **Waterproof Coats** of well-known makers, and **Travelling** and **Outfitting requisites**, etc., etc.

Prices very Moderate

A Trial is respectfully solicited.

TYEBBHOY SHAIKH HASSONALLY,

Shop No 1, Arcade Footpath,

CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

Prepare yourself for the

ASTOUNDING ANNOUNCEMENT

Of Great

CINEMA PERFORMANCES.

Commencing Saturday, next at

EDWARDES THEATRE

WATCH SATURDAY PAPERS.

THE

ASIATIC PETROLEUM

Co., (INDIA) Ld.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

GRAHAM'S BUILDING.

Telephone. 333 **BOMBAY** Telegrams 'OILWELLS'

IMPORTERS of Petroleum and its Products.

SHELL — MOTOR SPIRIT
POWERIN — BENZINE

Kerosine rates are published each Saturday in the Commercial columns of this paper.

Shell Case Oil 150⁰

Anchor case oil 125⁰ Rising Sun brand 125⁰
Deer brand 125⁰ Bull brand 125⁰
Swan brand 125⁰

LIQUID FUEL—Cheapest for oil engine best for road oiling.

PESTERINE—Best for Plague Prevention.

TURPENE—Used in place of Turpentine by the principal Indian Railways.

GREASE Black or Yellow, excellent qualities at moderate prices.

"O. T."

A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.

Sold by all Stores.

RESIDENTS

ON THE

APOLLO BUNDER.

Meals supplied to bachelors and married couples at moderate rates. Best cuisine under French supervision. For terms apply to "F. A. L." care of this paper.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their MS. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such, and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned, but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
East and West	6
War Profits	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegrams	7
INDIAN TELEGRAMS	5, 7 & 8
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
The Standing Committee	5
Apollo Bunder Incident	5
Cyclists Adventure at Andheri	5
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
Casualty List	3 & 8
The King's Birthday Honours	8
Who is who in the Honours List	6
LEGAL NEWS	3
SPORTING NEWS	5
COMMERCIAL	4
SHIPPING	3
THE WEATHER	3
ILLUSTRATIONS.	
Panther at Matheran	5
Typical Russian Cossacks	9
German Hospital Ship or Scout?	9
Camera on the Stage	10

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, June, 3, 1915.

EAST AND WEST.

It is not easy to form an accurate idea of the tremendous and scattered operations now in progress in Western and Eastern Galicia. Reuter does not apparently send the Petrograd communiqués in full and the extracts or summaries that we get are not sufficiently explanatory to enable anything but an indefinite view to be formed of the operations as a whole. It is clear, however, that the German offensive is by no means as yet exhausted, though every day, according to the news we receive, its chances of achieving success diminish. The immediate objective of the strategy of the German commanders has had to be altered more than once under stress of the successful Russian resistance, and the blows which the Russians, on their part, have been able to deliver on more than one quarter. The position at present is somewhat paradoxical. Though the enemy have been foiled hitherto in their attempts to envelop Przemysl, they have pushed their offensive with such force on the Western side that they actually were able to enter one of the forts on the 30th, from which they were driven, however, on the following day with very heavy loss. In the meanwhile, if we are to accept the view taken by the writer of the Secretary of State's telegram to the Viceroy, it would seem as though the Austro-German forces in the energy and haste with which they are pressing their enveloping movement are taking grave risks. They have been forced to evacuate the right bank of the San River from some fifty miles north of Przemysl to a considerable distance to the south-east of that fortress beyond the Dniester. The enemy have also been driven from the right bank of the River Swica in the Dolina Valley, but between here and the Przemysl-Lemberg line the Austrians claim that they hold the railway between the two fortresses in Russian possession under artillery fire, and that the enveloping line was pushed forward from the south as well as the north. That is a state of affairs which is not easily explicable without some further detailed information as to the whole course and disposition of these unprecedented operations. The Viceroy's telegram explains it by stating that the position round Przemysl at present has the appearance of one movement enveloping another enveloping movement,—the Austro-German armies endeavouring to envelop Przemysl, while the Russians are enveloping the Austro-Germans. If that is the position it cannot last very long. No army can continue to attempt the task of subduing a formidable fortress, while it is itself the object of a dangerous enveloping movement, and if the Russians are able to continue with success the offensive they have assumed north and south of Przemysl, the German forces in front of that fortress and attempting its envelopment will have more to think of in the matter of their own safety, and the problem of getting safely back to their original line on the Dunajec, than the continuance of their offensive.

On the Western Front meanwhile there has been a lull for several days, in spite of the brightness of the weather, the interval being made good use of by our troops in the strengthening of their positions. The offensive power of the Germans on this front has been for the present exhausted, and we doubt whether it will ever be recovered to anything like the extent we have witnessed on various occasions in the past. The great offensive instituted a month ago on the Eastern Front and that almost simultaneously inaugurated in the West, notably in the desperate and furious attempts to break the line at Ypres, represented, as we pointed out some days ago, the third and last of the great efforts of which the Germans would be capable, and while the Austrians, have, perhaps, further latent resources in the way of reserves of men hitherto not brought into the field, the new Italian diversion precludes the possibility of their being able to assist to any further extent the German armies. There may still be further spasmodic efforts by the enemy on the long line stretching from Alsace to the sea, but they will not and cannot be of anything like the strength and intensity of those witnessed hitherto, unless everything is to be sacrificed in the East. We doubt strongly, therefore, whether the Germans will attempt anything more than the holding of their line in the West in the future. The Allies are too strongly established on every section to permit of a repetition of the old plan of bringing up troops rapidly from one point to another, and it is in the last degree doubtful whether Germany can produce further reserves in such strength as to enable the assumption of an effective offensive. Why then, it may be asked, if the situation is so favourable, do not the Allies strike a blow themselves? Why does the great advance not begin? The answer is simple. It is because the Allies are not ready, and it is evident that Generals Joffre and French do not mean to commit themselves to a forward movement, until not only the men are ready but the munitions are so plentiful that there can be no delays, no fruitless efforts once the great forward move has been initiated. The men are ready. The bulk of the new armies in England are now available for active service. But the munitions problem has first to be solved. When the present stupendous efforts for their production have achieved the certainty that there can be no shortage at any point in the future prosecution of the war, the offensive on the Western Front will be assumed in earnest, and there will be no relaxation and no cessation in the task of driving the German armies back into Germany. The situation is one that calls for patience, but it is not one for depression, as was said the other day in a certain quarter. We may have to wait another month, perhaps more, to see the inauguration of the promised great offensive in the West. But that it will come is certain. People who are now predicting a prolongation of the position of stalemate in the West until the issue of the war is settled by some other factor or in some other quarter are mistaken. The war will not be allowed to end until the German armies have been driven out of France and out of Belgium and conquered on their own soil.

WAR PROFITS.

A heated controversy and a somewhat acrimonious correspondence have been carried on by some of the Home papers on the question of excessive war profits. And it has been urged that the making of excessive profits should be debarred by a Government ordinance, because since the burden of the war falls on the whole of the body politic, it is not right that any section or class of the community should be allowed to accumulate profits from the national misfortunes. There is, of course, a good deal of sound theoretic commonsense in the plea, but any attempt to reduce it to practice, will have to be made with due caution unless it is to fail as hopelessly as the contemplated embargo on drink. For the question would arise, "What is an excessive profit?" Specious and plausible arguments can always be submitted to justify the wholesale robberies which are perpetrated by unscrupulous contractors, who look upon emergency war work as a legitimate field for any form of depredation, which their ingenuity can devise in collusion with corrupt officialdom. Contractors must make a profit; there is no objection to that. But when this profit is published by public companies, where complete concealment is impossible, and it comes to light that enormous sums have been earned in a short space of a month or two, far exceeding the gross gain of some ten or fifteen years combined, it gives one pause, and the inference is irresistible, that, to secure complete immunity from even the semblance of an enquiry over such stupendous dealings, the sphere and organization of the respective "family tea-parties," must have been most extensive and complete. A pernicious idea prevails among many classes that a war when it comes round is a species of delectable plumcake, very rigorously guarded and looked after, but nevertheless open to anyone to hack out a slice, by sharing a bit with the custodian. Perhaps when the war is concluded some of these cases of huge profits for performing war work will be investigated. To what purpose it may be asked? The money has been paid, and there is poor comfort in locking the stable door after the horse has bolted. But that is a view that it is not necessary to endorse, and we see no reason why, if legislation is introduced for the taxation or limitation of war profits, both in England and in India, the Act should not be made retrospective so as to enforce the disgorgement by big firms and companies, who have been battening to a monstrous extent on the emergencies of a national crisis, of some of their surplus profits. As Mr. Mantalini would have expressed it, it is a "demnible" scandal that, owing either to heedless prodigal extravagance on the part of Government officials or to unjustifiable rapacity on the part of contractors, a time of privation and trial to the community at large should be used as a lever for the enrichment of a few, and the enormity tolerated under the designation of "justifiable war profits for emergency war work performed."

Notes of the Day.

Place Aux Dames.

For a King's birthday that was to be honoured quietly the list of Honours, which we publish to-day, is fairly generous. People on this side of India will welcome most warmly, perhaps, the recognition that has been accorded to those ladies who have worked so strenuously and self-sacrificingly to ameliorate the conditions of the troops fighting at the Front and to sweeten the lot of the wounded. The only regret will be that there is not some higher and more distinguished Order to which they could have been admitted. Lady Willingdon, the recipient of the Gold Medal of the Kaiser-i-Hind, has rendered services in connection with the Women's Branch of the War Relief Fund which can never be forgotten and never fully estimated. Mrs. Reed, the wife of Dr. Stanley Reed, as Honorary Secretary of the Branch, who receives the Silver Medal, has borne the heat and burden of the day, and to her strenuous labours and powers of organisation much of the success of the Branch has been due. Mrs. J. B. Petit, has been chosen from among the Indian ladies for a similar recognition, and those who know what her valued and unceasing labours have been, will cordially approve of the selection:

The Bombay Names.

Bombay has not been so generously dealt with as was anticipated, and some of the expected names are absent from the list. The Hon. Mr. Pattani's services on the Executive Council, shortly to be terminated, are appropriately rewarded with a K.C.I.E. The knighthood that has been conferred on Mr. Haji Mahomed Yusuf is a fitting recognition of a princely donation to the cause of education in his community. Mr. S. M. Edwardes has now served as Commissioner of Police in Bombay for nearly six years and has well earned his C. S. I. Sardar Sahib Suleman Haji Kasim Mitha, one of the new C.I.E.'s, has rendered valuable services both to Government and to his own community, who will welcome the honour conferred upon him. A name in which Bombay may be allowed a special interest, though it belongs to all India, is that of Mr. M. K. Gandhi, on whom is conferred the gold medal of the Kaiser-i-Hind. A far greater honour could not have over-rewarded Mr. Gandhi's great services to his country, but it is possible he would not have accepted a title, while the Kaiser-i-Hind medal is particularly designed for the sort of self-sacrificing services which he has performed.

Other Names.

Among other notable names in the list, the Hon. Mr. Clark and Sir William Meyer both become K.C.S.I.'s,—distinctions which come in the ordinary course of events to members of the Government of India. Sir William Duke, who recently left Bengal for the India Council, has been somewhat gratuitously further favoured with a K.C.S.I., as a reply perhaps to some somewhat outspoken criticism in the press. Madras will be gratified that one of its Indian public men, Mr. Siva Swamy Aiyer, Executive Member of Council, has also earned this distinction. Mr. Maxwell, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, has well earned his K.C.I.E. The knighthood conferred on Mr. Gales, the Engineer of the Sara Bridge, is unquestionably deserved. Mr. Gales is now the architect of two of the most notable engineering works in India and nothing less could have adequately recognised the distinction of his service. Dr. Rabindranath Tagore having been discovered in Europe, feted in England and awarded the Nobel Prize for literature, has now been discovered by the Government of his own country and created a knight. It is, we believe, the first official recognition of its kind of literary genius in this country. We trust that it will not be the last. Painting has already been honoured in the person of Dr. Tagore's cousin, the famous Principal of the Calcutta School of Art.

Mr. Wilson's Latest.

Mr. Wilson, having had a two hours' discussion with his Cabinet, is now, it is announced, very strongly impressed with the unanimity of the press comments in the United States, and there is to be no more shilly-shallying in the task of dealing with Germany's truculent attitude regarding her violations of international law. Germany is to be asked whether she intends to disregard the fundamentals of international law! There! That was the question she ought to have been asked months ago. One of the Home papers has remarked that, if President Wilson permits Germany to place him on the defensive so that he must prove his innocent character, the exchange of Notes concerning the Lusitania will continue indefinitely. That is a very sensible comment. It is perfectly clear that there is only one way of dealing effectively with Germany and that is to tell her that a refusal to undertake to respect international law means war. It will have to come to that in the end, even if Mr. Wilson has to leave the White House first.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE COUNCIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will X. Y. Z. kindly state what university qualifications Mr. M. A. Jinnah possesses? Surely, an admirer of university qualifications like your correspondent ought to know that the Inns of Court are not universities.—Yours, etc.,

A. B. C.

WHO IS WHO IN THE HONOURS LIST.

The Hon. Sir Stuart Bayley, K.C.S.I. Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa the newly created Province receives a G.C.I.E. He was the General Superintendent of the late Thagi and Dakaiti Department. He officiated as Resident of Hydrabad in 1912, and was the Lieutenant-Governor of the Eastern Bengal and Assam Province prior to the territorial changes initiated at the Delhi Durbar.

Lt.-Genl. H. B. B. Watkis, who receives a K.C.B. has been commanding the Lahore Division since 1912. He entered the Army in 1878, and was Deputy Secretary, Military Department, Government of India in 1904. Lt.-Genl. Watkis served in the N. W. Frontier and was mentioned in despatches, and received a medal with clasp.

The Hon. Mr. E. A. Gait, C.I.E., C.S.I., gets a K.C.S.I. He has been a member of the Executive Council Bihar and Orissa since 1912. He is well-known in India for his work as the Census Commissioner of 1910 and his report on the Census of India issued in 1911 is a very valuable work on the subject.

Col. A. F. Pinhey, C.S.I., C.I.E., an other recipient of the K.C.S.I. in the Resident at Hydrabad, and came into prominence as Private Secretary to Lord Minto in 1910. He has spent the major portion of his service in Rajputana, and officiated as A. G. G. Rajputana in 1908-09. He is a son of the late Justice Pinhey of the Bombay High Court.

The Hon. Mr. W. H. Clark, C.S.I., C.M.G. comes in for a K.C.S.I. He came to India in 1910, and is the first holder of the new appointment of member ror Commerce and Industry of his Excellency the Viceroy's Council. He was Private Secretary to Mr. Churchill, M.P., and to Mr. Lloyd George, M.P. Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Sir William Meyer, K.C.I.E., C.I.E. on whom the higher order of K.C.S.I. has been bestowed, is the Financial Minister, to the Government of India. Prior to his translation to the Viceroy's Council, he was Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department. He served as a member of the Royal Decentralisation Commission and as a delegate to the Hague International Conference in 1911-12.

The Hon. Mr. Prabhashankar Pattani, C.I.E. Member of the Bombay Executive Council who gets a K.C.I.E. was the Divan of Bhavnagar prior to his selection to act for the Hon. Mr. Chaubal, when the latter was placed on special duty in connection with the Public Services Commission. Sir Prabhashankar's activities since joning the Council are well known in this Presidency.

Mr. William Maxwell, C.I.E., M.V.O. also gets a K.C.I.E. He is known to us in Bombay since 1902, when he first came to this Presidency from Bengal as Post Master General. He is the first holder of the new appointment of Director General of Post Offices and Telegraphs under the new scheme which amalgamated the two Departments.

Mr. S. M. Edwardes, C.V.O., I.C.S. the popular Commissioner of Police our City gets a well earned C.S.I. He entered the Indian Civil Service in 1895. After serving his time as an Assistant Collector Mr. Edwardes came to Bombay as an Under-Secretary to Government, and soon after acted as Municipal Commissioner of Bombay. In 1912, when their Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen Empress visited Bombay in connection with the Delhi Durbar, Mr. Edwardes had to cope with exceptionally heavy and responsible work, and in recognition of his valuable services his Majesty decorated Mr. Edwardes with a C.V.O.

Nawab Faridoon Jung Bahadur Who gets a K.C.I.E. has long been acting as Political Secretary to the H. H. the Nizam's Government and Private Secretary to H. E. the Prime Minister of Hyderabad. He was born in 1849 and has served under six Administrations having nearly forty years' continuous service to his credit. He was deputed with Nawab Mohomul-Mulk to represent his Highness's Government at the Parliamentary enquiry in connection with the Deccan mining scandal. In 1903 the Government of India in recognition of his service to the Hyderabad State conferred on him the title of C.I.E. and subsequently awarded him a Kaiser-i-Hind medal.

M. Visvesaraya, another K.C.I.E., is the present Dewan of Mysore, and has been Chief Engineer of Mysore and Secretary to Government, Public Works and Railways, and was awarded the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal in January, 1906.

Haji Mohomed Yousuf Ismail who receives a Knighthood is one of the Muslim millionaires of Bombay. It will be remembered that very recently he placed a sum of rupees eight lakhs at the disposal of the Bombay Government for the promotion of Muslim education.

Sardar Sahib Sulleman Kassum Mitha who gets a C.I.E. is a well-known Memon merchant of Bombay and has rendered valuable services on the Haj as well as the Mohurrum Committees.

Mr. Mohandas Karamchand Ghandi, barrister-at-law, is the recipient of the Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal. Mr. Ghandi is the well-known champion of the cause of Indians in South Africa. He has now retired from the arena of his South-African labours.

"TERMS OF PEACE."

Mr. John asked the Foreign Secretary whether, seeing the Government had undertaken that the overseas Dominions should be effectively consulted when terms of peace came to be formulated, the fullest facilities would also be accorded to the people of Great Britain and Ireland to make known their views and desires.

Mr. Neil Primrose said the same facilities which would be afforded to the people of the overseas Dominions would be provided for the people of Great Britain and Ireland.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

WESTERN FRONT.

A BATTLE DEVELOPING

VIGOROUS FIGHTING IN THE TYROL.

THE POSITION ROUND PRZEMYSL.

BOMBS THROWN ON LONDON

ANTI-GERMAN RIOTING RESUMED.

The fiercest fighting continues in Galicia. The Russians are endeavouring to cut the railway between Lemberg and Przemysl. The writer of the Viceroy's telegram says the present position is that the Austro-Germans are endeavouring to envelope Przemysl and the Russians are enveloping the Austro-Germans.

A British submarine is holding up shipping off Constantinople and no transports are able to leave for Gallipoli.

It is stated that President Wilson is much impressed by the unanimity of

Sharp fighting has again taken place north of Arras, and a violent battle is said to be developing at Souchez.

The Italian advance continues on the Tyrol front. An important height, commanding the new Austrian fortress of Rovireto, was occupied. A vigorous artillery engagement is proceeding on the plateau.

Bombs have been dropped by hostile aircraft in various localities of the metropolitan area of London. No public buildings have been damaged, and adequate arrangements enabled the situation to be kept thoroughly in hand. The air raids have resulted in acute anti-German feeling. Rioting has taken place in the East End of London, and German premises are again being attacked.

Three more steamers have been sunk by submarines. One of the pirates carried sails to deceive the shipping.

the press comments in America and will now ask Germany if she intends to disregard the fundamentals of international law.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.

SIR J. HEWITT JOINS THE BOARD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, June 1.

Sir John Hewitt has joined the Board of the National Bank of India in place of Mr. W. A. Bankier who has retired.

OFFICERS OF MAJESTIC ALL SAVED.

LONDON, June 1.

All the officers of the battleship Majestic were saved.

HOSTILE AIRCRAFT OVER LONDON.

PRESIDENT WILSON ESSAYS ANOTHER NOTE.

HOSTILE AIRCRAFT OVER LONDON.

METROPOLITAN AREA ATTACKED.

NO PUBLIC BUILDING INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, June 1.

Bombs have been dropped by hostile aircraft in various localities of the Metropolitan area, not far distant from each other. No public buildings have been injured.

Adequate arrangements enabled the situation to be kept thoroughly in hand throughout.

TENSE FEELING IN LONDON.

ANTI-GERMAN RIOTING RESUMED.

LONDON, June 1.

The air raid has resulted in acute anti-German feeling. Rioting has taken place in the East end of London, and German premises are again being attacked.

RESULT OF THE ZEPPELIN RAID.

LONDON, June 1.

An Admiralty statement says a man, woman, boy and an infant were killed during the Zeppelin raid. The casualties were small. Ninety bombs, mostly incendiary, were dropped. Only three fires required the services of the fire brigade.

A REPRISAL FOR LUDWIGSHAFEN.

AMSTERDAM, June 1.

A Berlin communiqué says: "As a reprisal for the aeroplane attack on Ludwigshafen we threw numerous bombs on the wharves and docks of London."

THREE MORE STEAMERS SUNK

SUBMARINE'S RUSE.

LONDON, June 1.

A German submarine sank the British steamer Dixiana by shellfire off Ushant. The crew ware rescued after being 24 hours in boats. The submarine carried sails to deceive shipping.

The Danish steamer Soborg, in the North Sea, and the Portuguese steamer Cyano, in the Channel, have been torpedoed. The crews were saved.

IMPRISONED OFFICERS.

A SLIGHT RELAXATION.

LONDON, June 2.

The Press Bureau states that Germany has now permitted the British officers who were placed under barrack detention in retaliation for the internment of German submarine prisoners, to be together in the daytime.

CONSTANTINOPLE HELD UP.

BRITISH SUBMARINE CRUISING ROUND.

PARIS, June 1.

Telegrams from Dedeagatch state that a British submarine is now cruising before Constantinople and that the Turkish military authorities have been compelled to hold up all transports with troops for Gallipoli.

OPERATIONS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

ENEMY'S DISORGANISED. RETREAT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 2.

Regarding the operations in Mesopotamia later reports state, that on 31st May we captured three 16 pounder guns complete with ammunition and 241 prisoners including wounded.

Our casualties totalled 2 killed and 21 wounded and that they were so few was largely due to the efficient concentrated fire of the naval guns and the Hampshire howitzer battery.

Operations were continued on the 1st June, the enemy being in full retreat up the Tigris river. That the retirement was hasty and disorganised was evident by the fact that many tents were left standing.

It is interesting to note that the aeroplanes which were used in these operations were presented to Government by His Highness the Maharaj of Scindia.

WESTERN THEATRE.

VIOLENT BATTLE DEVELOPING

HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, June 1.

The communiqué says violent combats took place last night in the Noulette region. The French advancing through the thickets had hand-to-hand fighting.

A violent battle is developing at Souchez. The French have already taken numerous prisoners.

SHARP FIGHTING NEAR ARRAS.

PARIS, June 2.

The evening communiqué says sharp fighting took place Sorth of Arras. The French held the captured trenches against violent counter-attacks and stormed a sugar refinery at Souchez. German works in the Labyrinth fortress, South East of Neuville, continued to be carried singly.

QUIET ON THE FRONT.

BRITISH TROOPS IN BEST OF SPIRITS.

LONDON, June 2.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters says:—Everything has been quiet on the whole British front for the last few days, which have been devoted to strengthening the position. Troops are in the best health and spirits. Bright sunshine prevails.

SPORT BEHIND THE FIRING LINE.

INDIAN GYMKHANA AT FLANDERS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, June 1.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters describes a unique event in Flanders when a Gymkhana among Indian troops was held some miles behind the firing line. French, British and Algerians were among the spectators.

The most interesting feature was a display of trick riding by Indian cavalrymen. The fitness of the Indians, both men and horses, was amply demonstrated, and all the men are most keen to come to grips with the enemy.

RESUMPTION OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, June 1.

On the resumption of Parliament, to-day, the front Opposition bench was assigned to Privy Councillors who are not members of the Government.

RE-ELECTION OF MINISTERS.

LONDON, June 1.

A Government bill suspends the act necessitating the re-election of new ministers.

GERMAN ANNEXATION OF BELGIUM.

HOW IT WOULD AFFECT HOLLAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

London June 1.—The "Amsterdam Handelsblad" referring to occasional German utterances to the effect that the occupation of Belgium may possibly be more than temporary, recalls Herr von Jagow's assurance to Great Britain, that the annexation of Belgium without the Netherlands, would be useless to Germany. The paper opines that a German proclamation of the annexation of Belgium should be regarded as a *casus belli*.

POSITION AT THE RIVER SAN.

The enemy apparently pushed two salients across the San, one north and one south of Jaroslav. The left flank of the former is being driven in while the ground between the salients is stoutly held by the Russians. The only Germany advance reported in the last few days amounted to a lengthening of the southern salient.

THE ITALIAN ADVANCE.

"The Times" Rome correspondent regards the work of the Italians in Trentino as designed to add security to defensive arrangements. He anticipates that the first important action will be fought on the Isonzo where the Austrians have taken up strong positions on the right bank covering Goerz.

The bulk of the inhabitants of London learnt of the visit of the Zeppelins from the morning papers. The authorities prohibited any indication of points reached or the course taken.

A Geneva paper states that it is confirmed at Friedrichshalen that the Southend Zeppelin was damaged by artillery fire and fell into the sea.

GREAT BATTLE FOR PRZEMYSL.

ENEMY ENTER ONE FORT.

REPULSED WITH ENORMOUS LOSS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, June 2.

An official communiqué says that after several days' preparation, the enemy furiously attacked the forts west and northwest of Przemysl. They succeeded on the 30th May in entering Fort Seven, round which a desperate battle raged till two in the afternoon of the 31st when they were repulsed with enormous loss. 623 survivors of those who entered the fort were captured.

The result of the fighting around Stryj and beyond the Dniester, where the enemy is also strongly attacking, is not determined.

The Russians continue to be victorious on the River Switza where they took 10,660 prisoners between the 28th and 30th May.

The enemy on the left of the Vistula at four in the morning on the 31st covered the country with huge curtains of smoke and poisonous gases which were visible for nineteen miles in our rear. They strongly attacked our positions on the Bzura and Rawka rivers, but were repulsed.

THE POSITION ROUND PRZEMYSL.

GREAT ENVELOPING MOVEMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 2.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State, 31st May:—

In the great battle round Przemysl, the Russians have caused the Austro-German forces to evacuate the right bank of the San below the town of Sienawa which they recently recaptured from the Germans as far south as the junction of the River Lubaczewka and to the south-east of Przemysl beyond the Dneister.

The Russians have also assumed the offensive and made the enemy evacuate the right bank of the Sevica in the Dolina Valley. The Russians have also repulsed very obstinate attacks in this region, on the other hand Austrians claim that they hold the railway from Przemysl to Lemberg under artillery fire and that the enveloping line was pushed forward both from the north and south. Round Przemysl the position at present has the appearance of the Austro-Germans enveloping the fortress and the Russians enveloping the Austro-Germans.

A Russian official note says that at one time at the commencement of the great Austro-German offensive, the enemy cannonaded two Russian Army Corps with about 1,500 guns the great part of which were heavy pieces of medium calibre and 42 centimetre howitzers. During 4 hours the enemy discharged 400,000 projectiles. Generally speaking the enemy used in an attack ten projectiles of medium calibre weighing over 800 pounds against each Russian rifleman holding a yard of trench.

The note says the Germans have exhausted the supply of ammunition in Cracow and many other fortresses and that infantry spoilt by support of artillery and accustomed exclusively to attack an enemy stupified or poisoned, will shortly have to fight under difficult conditions. German prisoners state Russian sharpnell does not stupify but inflicts on the enemy enormous losses in killed and wounded.

INVASION OF THE TRENTINO.

The Italian invasion of the Trentino makes good progress, also the customs station on the Austrian side on the line from Verona to Trent has fallen to the army which is advancing up the Adigo. To the west of this, on the other side of Lake Garda, and again north-east the Italian armies have crossed the frontier and captured important posts. Italian airships and aeroplanes continue exremely active on the Isonzo.

Sir John French reports the British have made further small gains east of Festubert. The French have captured all that part of the village of Ablain which the Germans had still held.

ON THE TYROL FRONT

VIGOROUS ARTILLERY FIGHT PROCEEDING.

ENEMY DEFEATED ON CARNIC FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, June 1.

A communiqué says the Italian advance continues on the Tyrol front. We occupied an important height northward of Ala, commanding the new Austrian fortress of Rovereto. A vigorous artillery engagement is proceeding on the plateau. Our infantry are strongly establishing themselves.

Austrians on the Carnic front delivered five violent attacks on the Montecroce Pass. Our Alpine troops then took the offensive and defeated the enemy. Our losses were slight. The Italians everywhere displayed magnificent dash and confidence.

ENTHUSIASTIC SEND-OFF FOR ITALIAN RESERVISTS.

LONDON, June 1.

There was tremendous enthusiasm in London to-day on the departure of the first contingent of Italian reservists.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, June 1.

WOUNDED.

Colonel G. Cree, Medicals.
Captain W. Creswick, Yorkshire L. I.
Captain S. Radcliffe, Artillery.
Captain S. Tinley, Northumbrian Artillery.
Captain C. Blackburne, 5th Dragoon Guards.
Lieutenant A. P. Cooper, Northumbrian Artillery.
Lieutenant T. Hutton, Artillery.
Lieutenant C. A. May, Cheshires.
Lieutenant B. White, Highland L. I.
Second-Lieutenant C. E. Barclay, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant A. Buckland, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant J. A. Clarke, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant C. S. Wynne-Eyton, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant R. O. Ackerley, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieutenant F. L. Chadwick, Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant F. M. Evans, West Surreys.
Second-Lieutenant H. Eyre, 22nd Londons.
Second-Lieutenant P. A. Forster, North Midland Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant B. Gibbs, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieutenant L. Levinson, 5th Dragoon Guards.
Second-Lieutenant G. Marris, Lincolns.
Second-Lieutenant W. Sowter, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieutenant F. P. Walters, Oxford and Bucks L. I.
Second-iLeutenant L. Wren, York and Lancasters.

WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.

Captain L. H. Smith, East Kents.
Lieutenant G. R. Howe, East Kents.
Lieutenant J. L. Wood, Durham L. I.
Second-Lieutenant B. H. Richardson, Durham L. I.

UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED PRISONERS.

Captain W. Coulson, Durham L. I.
Lieutenant E. Leybourne, Durham L. I.

WOUNDED AND SUFFERING FROM GAS POISONING.

Captain L. Hayes, Medicals.

"PRIMROSE VILLA" AT THE FRONT.

"We have been told lately how our soldiers insist upon gardening, not only in their camps in England, but even at the front, where the gardener will plant primroses on the roof of his bomb-proof dug-out and call it Primrose Villa," says the "Times."

"The Germans would see in this another proof of our brainless frivolity. War is war, they are always saying; and when a man is fighting he must give up the virtues and the innocent pleasures of peace. We may answer that war may be war, but that man is also man; and that he does a fatal violence to himself if he tries to turn himself into a mere fighting machine."

A scheme for the location of strong bodies of punitive police in those districts of the Jhang, Muzaffargarh and Multan, areas affected by the recent disturbances is under the consideration of the Punjab Government.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S ATTITUDE,

HOLDS GERMANY TO STRICT ACCOUNT-

SUBMARINE METHODS TO CEASE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, June 1.

President Wilson will leave no doubt that the United States will not only speak, but if necessary act, in the cause of humanity.

He will emphasise the peaceful equipment of the Lusitania and will hold Germany to strict accountability for the violation of American rights on the high seas.

Count Bernstorff will visit President Wilson to-morrow, but unless he answers the President's demands, the American programme will not be materially affected.

President Wilson will again insist on the disavowal of the sinking of the Lusitania and the discontinuance of the present submarine methods.

PRESIDENT WILSON IMPRESSED,

SECOND NOTE IN PREPARATION.

WASHINGTON, June 2.

After a two hours' discussion between President Wilson and the Cabinet it was announced that a second Note to Germany on the subject of the Lusitania was in preparation.

It is understood that President Wilson has been impressed by the strength and unanimity of the press comments and that the Note will be very brief, asking Germany whether she intends to disregard the fundamentals of international law.

LUSITANIA CERTIFIED UNARMED.

GERMANY'S TACTICS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 2.

The "Pioneer's" special correspondent cables:—The "Morning Post's" correspondent at Washington says if President Wilson permits Germany to place him on the defensive, so that he must prove himself of innocent character, the exchange of notes concerning the Lusitania will continue indefinitely. The correspondent of the Post at New York has certified that the Lusitania was unarmed. This would justify the President in ignoring the German charge.

O'LEARY V. C. NOT DEAD.

LONDON, June 1.

The parents of the V. C. hero O'Leary have received another letter from their son who is well. The report of his death was due to mistaken identity.

BOXING CONTEST.

LONDON, June 1.

In a boxing contest, Bombardier Wells knocked out Sergeant Dick Smith in the ninth round.

BICYCLE TAX CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, June 2.

Mr. A. R. Cox, J.P., to-day held in the case of G. G. Jeremiah, late Sergeant of the Cyclist Section of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, that as from the 3rd February he had ceased to belong to the Corps and was therefore personally liable for bicycle tax. The usual fine of Rs. 3 plus the cost of the license was inflicted.

The Court declined to go into the question of legality of his dismissal from the Regiment or whether the Commandant had power to remove his name from the roll. The evidence of the Adjutant that he was dismissed was sufficient for the prosecution. Jeremiah gave notice of appeal to the Madras High Court.

PARTITION OF MYMENSINGH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 2.

A Bengal Government resolution expresses general approval of the proposal of the District Administration Committee that Mymensingh should be divided into three districts, but a further period of three months is allowed for the public to formulate a criticism and express opinions on the proposed change.

THE RED CROSS IN BELGIUM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 2.

Sir James Meston is making an appeal in the local Press for subscriptions to the Belgian Red Cross Fund, pointing out the maintenance of hospitals in that country devolves wholly on the Red Cross authorities.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

MEDALS FOR BOMBAY LADIES

A MAHOMEDAN KNIGHTHOOD.

C. S. I. FOR MR. EDWARDES.

C. I. E. FOR MR. SULEMAN CASSUM MITHA.

MR. GANDHI HONOURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 2.

Following birthday honours are announced:—

K. C. B.

Lieutenant-General H. B. B. Watkis.

C. B.

Major-General C. I. Fry, Colonels H. Ewart; A. H. Bingley; W. G. Lawrence Beynon.

K. C. S. I.

The Hon. Mr. Siva Swamy Aiyar, Madras.
Sir William Duke, India Council.
The Hon. Mr. E. A. Gait C. S., Behar and Orissa.
H. H. Nawab Ahmad Ali Khan of Malerkotla.
H. H. Raja Amar Prokash Bahadur of Sirmur.
Lt.-Col. A. F. Pinhey, Resident, Hyderabad.
The Hon. Mr. W. H. Clark, Commerce Member.
The Hon. Sir William Meyer, Finance Member.

C. S. I.

The Hon. Mr. A. Butterworth C. S. Chief Secretary, Madras Government.
Mr. S. M. Edwards, I. C. S., Commissioner of Police, Bombay.
The Hon. Mr. N. D. Beatson Bell, Member, Bengal Executive Council.
Lt.-Col. F. H. Elliot, Burma Commission.
Major-General R. C. B. Stuart R. A.
The Hon. Mr. J. Maynard C. S., Commissioner, Lahore Division.
The Hon. Mr. P. Russell, Secretary, Government of India, Public Works Department.
The Hon. Mr. J. B. Brunyate, Secretary, Government of India, Finance Department.
Lt.-Col. A. B. Dew, Political Agent, Kalat.
The Hon. Mr. W. M. Hailey, Chief Commissioner, Delhi.
Mr. H. T. Keeling, Chief Engineer, Delhi.
The Hon. Mr. A. H. Grant, Secretary, Foreign Department, Government of India.

C. I. E.

The Hon. Sir Charles Bayley, Lieutenant-Governor, Bihar and Orissa.
The Hon. Maharajah Sir Rameshwar Singh of Durbhanga.

K. C. I. E.

The Hon. Mr. P. D. Pattani, Member, Bombay Council.
The Hon. Maharajah Mahindra Chundra Nandi of Cossimbazaar.
The Hon. Lieut.-Col. J. Ramsay of Baluchistan.
The Hon. Mr. W. Maxwell, Post and Telegraphs.
Nawab Faridoon Jang Bahadur of Hyderabad.
Mr. M. Visvasvaraya, Dewan of Mysore.
H. H. the Chief of Samthar.
Mr. J. S. Donald, Resident, Waziristan.
Lieut.-Col. Molesworth Sykes, Consul-General, Kashgar.

C. I. E.

Mr. C. B. Cotterell I.C.S., Madras.
Mr. A. W. Lushington, Imperial Forests, Madras.
Sardar Sahib Suleman Haji Kasim Mitha of Bombay.
Babu Ram Chandra Mitra, Vakil, Calcutta.
Lt.-Col. W. T. Grice of Calcutta.
Lt.-Col. H. T. Dennys, Punjab Police.
Mr. E. H. Freemantle, Collector, Allahabad.
Mr. Abdul Karim Jamal of Rangoon.
Lt.-Col. C. C. S. Barry, I. M. S., General Hospital Rangoon.
Mr. G. P. Millet, Indian Forest, Bombay.
Dr. Zia-ud-Din Ahmed, M. A. O. College Aligarh.
Mr. J. F. Grunning, Collector, Shahabad.
The Hon. Brig-General B. Holloway, Secretary, Army Department.
Major C. M. Wagstaff R. E. of General Staff, now on Feld Service.
Mr. A. R. Anderson, Member, Railway Board.
Col. C. H. Cowie, R.E., N. W. Railway.
Kunwar Maharaj Singh, Assistant-Secretary, Education Department.
Mr. D. P. Trie, Indian Police.
Mr. G. C. Denham, Indian Police.
Lt.-Col. C. J. Windham, Resident, Western Rajputana.
Mr. H. G. C. Chick, Commercial Adviser to Resident, Persian Gulf, at present Supervisor, Ottoman Bank.
Lt.-Col. C. H. D. Ryder, R. E. of the Survey of India.
Mr. J. F. De Montomorency I. C. S. Personal Assistant, Chief Commissioner, Delhi.
Raja Pratab Singh, Chief of Ali Rajpur Bhopawar.

TO BE KNIGHTS.

Mr. Justice W. B. Ayling of Madras.
The Hon. Mr. R. G. Monteath, Calcutta.
Mr. Justice J. G. Woodroffe of Calcutta.
Mr. H. Ledgard of Cawnpore.
Mr. R. R. Gales, Chief Engineer, Sara Bridge, Calcutta.
Mr. Haji Mahamad Yusuf of Bombay.
Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, Bengal.

KAISER-I-HIND GOLD MEDAL.

H. E. Lady Willingdon, Lady Carlyle of Simla; Lady Lukis, Simla; Revd. Mother St. Lucie, Convent, Agra; Mr. Edwards

Lady Willingdon

Francis, Indian Civil Service; Rai Bahadur Gopaldas Bhandare, Amritsar; Dr. Thomas Pedley, Medical Practitioner, Rangoon; Lt.-Colonel Charles T. Bell, Royal Artillery, Jubbulpore; Khan Bahadur Nawab Arbalo Muhammad Hussain, Khan of Landai Yarghajo, North-West Frontier Province; Mr. Edward Clark Carter, Secretary, Y. M. C. A.; Sardar Parashram Krishna Rao Biwalakr of Alibag, Bombay; Mr. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, Bar.-at-Law.

KAISER-I-HIND SILVER MEDAL.

Bai Galbibai, widow of Seth Khadilal Subhagchand of Radhanpur, Bombay; Anantrav Raghunath Prabhu, Municipal Councillor, Bijajur; Mrs. Lilian Reed, wife of Dr. Stanley Reed, Bombay; Dilshan Begum, wife of Nawab of Murshidabad; Bai Sunderbai, wife of Mr. V. R. Sirur, Vakil, High Court, Bombay; Bai Jaijee, wife of Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit of Bombay; Mrs. Adela Cottle, Superintendent, Calcutta Nursing Division, St.

The Hon Mr Siva Swami Aiyer

John Ambulance Brigade; Babu Purnachandra Choudhri, Pleader, Pabna; Mr. G. O. Coombs, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Jhansi Division; Reverend Ahmad, Missionary of the S. P. G. Mission; Miss Mary Jane Campbell in charge of Avalon Girls School, Pathankot; Mr. Didar Singh, Member of the Staff of the Scotch Mission, Gujarat; Mr. Thomas Charles Eagles, Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Committee, Hazaribagh; Assistant Surgeon Murphy, Burma; Miss Louise Helen Maude Langhlin, Superintendent of St. Marks Girls School, Rangoon; Miss Annie Weighell, lately Lady Superintendent of the Lady Roberts Hospital for Officers, Murree; Assistant Surgeon A. W. W. Sadlier, Ajmer; Mr. R. T. Fraser, Tea Planter, Assam; Mr. S. E. Rita, Provincial Civil Service, (retired) Assam; Mrs. G. Stephens, Lady Superintendent, Hospital for Women, Lashkar.

BAR TO KAISER-I-HIND (SILVER MEDAL.)

Miss Florence Swainson, Manager Deaf and Dumb School, Palamcottah, Madras; Sister Jane Francis, Sister, Superior Lady Canning Home, Calcutta; Khan Bahadur Kazi Saiyed Farzand Ahmad, Zemindar of Bihar and Orissa.

IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER.

Mr. C. E. J. Twisaday, Clerk, P. W. D., India Office; Mr. E. C. Winchester, lately Staff Clerk, India Office.

The Hon. Justice Sir George Edward Knox, Allahabad; Rai Chunilall Bose Bahadur, Medical College, Calcutta; Mr. R. G. Bulkley, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Thana, Bombay; Rai Bahadur Lala Gawri Shankar, Provincial Service, Punjab; Mr. F. D. Bird, Bar-at-Law Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras; Mr. Maung Paw Tun, Provincial Civil Service, Rangoon; Mr. R. J. Keys, Deputy Superintendent, Telegraphs Traffic, Simla; Mr. B. N. Khambatta, Head Clerk, Office of Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport, Poona Division; Mr. J. H. Taylor, Provincial Civil Service, Bihar and Orissa; Khan Bahadur Muhammad Abdul Karim Khan, Provincial Service, Northwest Frontier Province and Rai Sahib Lala Bhag Mall, Personal Indian Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan.

IMPERIAL SERVICE MEDAL.

Punjab Singh, son of Saheb Singh, late Jamadar Chaprasi to His Excellency the Governor of Bengal; Udda Ram, son of Ram Singh, Head Mistri P. W. D. Irrigation Branch, United Provinces; Kailasheth Karmarkar, late Head Turner Mistri, General Workshop, Calcutta Mint; Krishnaji, son of Isna Kumbi, late Jemadar Chaprasi of the Commissioner's Office, Nagpur; Mangloo, son of Alian Ram, Jemadar, Revenue and Agriculture Department.

A MAHARAJA.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Raja Bahadur Raghunath Sikhar Deo, Feudatory Chief, Gangpur State, in the province of Bihar and Orissa, the title of Maharaja as a personal distinction.

A RAJA.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Rai Jyot Kumar Mukharji Bahadur of Utterpura, Hooghly, in Bengal the title of Raja as a personal distinction.

SHAMS-UL-ULMAS.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Kunwar Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan of Chhitari, Bulandshahr, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the title of Nawab as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maulvi Muhammad Ahmad of Deoband, Saharanpur, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the title of Shams-ul-Ulmas as a personal distinction.

The Hon. Mr. Pattani.

DEWAN BAHADURS.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Dewan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon M. R. Ry Mannath Krishna Nair Avargal, B.A., B.L., Dewan of Trivandrum; Ramchhorbhai Udayaram, retired Native State, official and author in the Bombay Presidency; Rao Bahadur Bihari Lal Khazanchi of Jubbulpore in the Central Provinces.

SARDAR BAHADURS.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Sardar Bahadur as a personal distinction upon Sardar Sahib Sukha Singh, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Punjab; Sardar Jiwan Singh of Padama, Honorary Magistrate, Lahore; Subadar-Major Sunder Singh, Burma Militry Police.

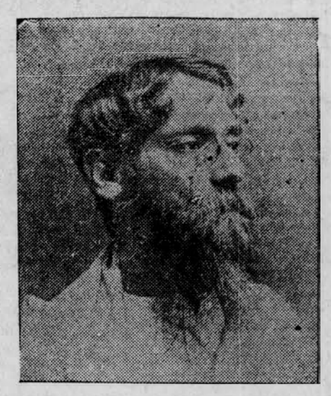
KHAN BAHADURS.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon Malang Hyath Batcha Sahib, Merchant of Vaniyambadi, North Arcot; Khan Sahib Ghulam Yassin Ghulam Mustafa, Inspector, Pritchard Salt Works, Kharaghoda, Bombay; Maulvi Wasimuddin Ahmed, B.L., Pabna, Bengal; The Hon'ble Maulvi Musharraf Hussain of Jalpaiguri in Bengal; Khan Sahib Maulvi Zahiruddin Ahmad of Jagatdal, 24 Parganas in Bengal; Shaikh Muhammad Hussain, Subordinate Judge of Ghazipur, United Provinces; Chaudhri Sharif-ul-Hasan Ormahabad, Honorary Magistrate; Khan Saheb Munshi Saifullah Khan, Deputy Collector, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh; Khan Saheb Pir Muzaffar Ahmad, Deputy Collector, Irrigation, Punjab; Khalfa Saiyid Hamid Hassain, Revenue and Financial Secretary, Patiala; Mir Abdullah Shah, Foreign Minister of the Maler Kotla State; Saiyid Shah Wajid Hassain, Landholder, Khusrapur, Patna; Seth Tehmarasji Cowasji Bajan of Murwara, Central Provinces; The Hon. Maulvi Saiyid Abdul Majid of Assam; Haji Kasim-ud-din Molla, head of the firm of Messrs Golam Hyder and Sons, Shillong; Khan Saheb Sultan Muhammad Khan, Jagirdar of Bir, Hazara District; Khan Saheb Sarfaraz Khan Chamkanni, North-West Frontier Province; Khan Saheb Bahram Khan of Toru, North-West Frontier Province; Abdur Rahim B.A., B.L., Pleader of Secunderabad and Member Secunderabad Cantonment Committee; Khan Sahib Sheikh Abdulla, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Delhi; Mr. Dorabji Sorabji Captain B.A., Superintendent of Post Offices, Bombay.

RAI-BAHADURS.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of *Rai Bahadur* as a personal distinction upon:—

Trichinopoly Ramaswami Lakshmanaperumal Pillai Avargal L. M. S., North Arcot, Madras Presidency; Dr. Haridhan Dutt, Calcutta; Mr. Rajendra Nath Dutt, late District and Sessions Judge in Bengal; Babu Rajani Bhusan Mukharji of Kundala, Birbhum in Bengal; Babu Debendra Nath Ballabh of Dhankuria, 24 Parganas in Bengal; Babu Ram Sadan Bhattacharji, Deputy Magistrate in Bengal; Babu Bahadur Singh, Honorary Magistrate, Pillibhit; Sahu Parsotam Saran Kothiwala, Member of the District Board, Moradabad; Pandit Soti Raghubhan Lal M.A., Subordinate Judge, Shajahanpur; Sadh Achraj Lal, Honorary Magistrate and Member of the Municipal Board, Mirzapur; Babu Shuhrat Singh, Zamindar of Chandpur and Honorary Magistrate, District Basti; Senior Assistant Surgeon Rai Sahib Pandit Balkishen Kaul Lecturer and Superintendent, Lahore Medical College; Rai Saheb Priya Nath Dutt, B.A. Assistant Registrar of the University of the Punjab; Lala Damodar Das B.A., Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab; Lala Jai Lal, Member of the Municipal Committee, Simla;



Dr. Rabindranath Tagore.

Babu Sidh Narain Singh of Anapore, Bihar and Orissa; the Hon. Haba Dwarka B.A., L.L.B., of Muzaffarpur, Bihar and Orissa; Rai Sahib Jwala Prasad, Government Pleader, Arrah;; the Hon. Babu Nalini Kanta Ray, Dastidar of Assam; Rai Sahib Betharam Sarma, Sub-Deputy Collector, Tezpur; Darrang in the province of Assam; Rai Sahib Diwan Jagannath, Secretary to the Municipal Committee and District Board, Dera Ismail Khan in the North-West Frontier Province, Seth Sarupchand Hukamchand, Merchant, Indore in Central India; Pandit Manik Lal Joshi, Chief Minister of Bundi in Rajputana; Rai Sahib Akshay Kumar Sarkar, B.A., Superintendent in the Department of Commerce and Industry, Government of India.

RAO BAHADUR.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction upon Royapuram Nallaveeram Arogyaswami Mudaliar Avargal, B.A., B.C.E., Executive

The Maharaja of Darbhanga.

Engineer, Madras Presidency; Rao Sahib Tikkani Balaji Rao Nayudu Garu, Deputy Collector, Madras Presidency; Rao Sahib Kottayi Krishnan Avargal, Civil Apothecary, Palghat, Malabar; Oyitti Krishnan Avargal, Chairman, Municipal Council, Calicut, Malabar; Rao Sahib Saravana Bhavanandam Pillai Avargal, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Madras City; Vinayak Sadanand Joshi Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Bombay; Pandharinath Wamanrao Shikhare, Civil Assistant Surgeon, 1st class in the Bombay Presidency; Ganesh Venkatesh Joglekar, District Deputy Collector, East Khandesh in the Bombay Presidency; Rao Saheb Jamiatram Gaurishankar Shastri, B.A, Educational Inspector Northern Division, Bombay; Magaulal Motiram Modi, L.M. & S., Civil Surgeon in the Bombay Presidency; Gajanan Mahadev Kamat, Land-owner, Kolaba, District in the Bombay Presidency, Damodar Bapu Rao Patwardhan, B.A. Superintendent, Nanagaon State; Mukkatti Aiyappa of Devanagiri in Coorg; Thakur Sadul Singh of Bagesa, Revenue Member of Council, Bikaner

KHAN SAHIBS.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Saheb as a personal distinction upon Vappu Maricair, Malumair Sinna Maricair Malumair, merchant of Nagpore, Tanjore District; Shaik Alli Mahomed Hussain, 3rd grade Inspector, Bombay District Police; Dosabhai Framjee Patrak, Head Clerk in the office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Presidency district. Sayed Abdul Rahiman grade 2nd class, Sub Assistant Surgeon in the Bombay Presidency; Mr. Kazi Ismail Kapi Muhammad Porebandri, Editor of the "Akhbari Islam," Bombay; Maulvi Abdul Aziz Khan, Chairman, English Bazar Municipality, Malda in Bengal; Maulvi Saiyed Abdul Latif, Deputy Collector, Bakarganj in Bengal; Maulvi Sami Ullah, Member of the District Board of Ballia; Sayed Sharif Hussain, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab; Chaudri Ghulam Rasul, Inspector of Police, Punjab; Kazi Siraj-ud-Din Ahmad, Barrister-at-Law, Rawalpindi, Punjab; Khwaja Gul Muhammad, vice-President of the Municipal Committee, Ferozepore; Sheikh Amir-ud-Din, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Mir Munshi to the Government of the Punjab; Khan Muhammad Jaffer Khan, I.O.M., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab; Muhammad Abdullah of Darbhanga Province of Bihar and Orissa; Maulvi Abdul Latif Khan of Dhanbaid District, Manbhum, Province of Bihar and Orissa; Dhanjishah Nasarvanji Avasia, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Inspector at the Forest School, Balaghat; Maulvi Abdul Mannan Chaudhuri, Zemindar of Silbaras, Sylhet District; Ahmad Khan, Inspector of Police, North-West Frontier Province; Ghulam Hyder Khan of Taikal Bala, Peshawar; Subadar-Major Boikhan, Frontier Gonstabulary, North-West Frontier Province; Said Jalal Mian of Teja, North-West Frontier Province; Sharifulla Khan of Chamkanni North-West Frontier Province; Wali Muhammad Khan of Handu, North-West Frontier Province; Muhammad Ali Khan, Officiating Political Tahsildar, Tochi Agency; Risaldar-Major Ahmad Mir Khan, Zhob Militia; Mir Shadi Khan, Bangalzai of Baluchistan; Mir Hajjian Khan Massari Bugti of Baluchistan. Baluchistan; Sardar Bairam Khan Lahri of Baluchistan; Shaikh Wali Mahomed, Physician to her Highnes the Begum of Bhopal; Kazi Niaz Ali Sirohi Vakil attached to the Western Rajputana States Residency; Mirza Ghulam Mustafa Wazir Wazarat Anantnag, Jammu and Kashmir State; Munshi Abdul Alim, lately Head Clerk and Accountant to the British Commissioner, Turco-Persian Frontier Commission; Haji Karam Elahi Sethi, General Merchant, Peshawar; Malikdad Khan Risaldar, Aden troops; Zamin Ali, Subadar-Major, 44th Merwara Infantry, Ajmir; Shaikh Imam Bahadur, Subadar-Major, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry, Poona in the Bombay Presidency; Mr. Jamsetji Eduljee Batliwala, Assistant Auditor, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway; Mushi Munsoor Ali Khan, Goods Inspector and Officiating Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

SARDAR SAHIBS.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Sardar Sahib as a personal distinction upon:—

Munshi Partab Singh, Deputy Collector, Public Works Department, Punjab; Sardar Udham Singh Inspector of Police, Punjab; Sirdar Mehr Singh Chachi, Honorary Magistrate, Wazirabad.

RAI SAHIBS.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Saheb as a personal distinction upon Vangal Thiruvenkata Krishnama Acnari Avergal, B.A., B.L., Assistant Secretary, Board of Revenue, (Land Revenue' Madras; Emmanuel Cajetan Martin Mascarenhas Avargal, Extra Conservator of Forests, Madras Presidency; Kuthalam Subba Ayyar Kondarrama Ayyar Avargal, B.A., Chief Accountant, 2nd Class, Accountant-General's Office, Madras; Anantarama Ayyar Siturama Ayyar Avargal, Mirasidar of Nidamangalam, Tanjore District in the Madras Presidency; Babu Tarini Charan Bhattacharji, Head Asst., Public Works Department in Bengal; Babu Abinash Chandra Bose, Honorary Secretary, Organized Co-operative Societies, Pingla, Midnapore in Bengal; Babu Tarapada Ghosh, District Sub-Registrar, 24 Parganas in Bengal; Babu Hara Kishor Biswas, Deputy Collector in Bengal; Babu Sham Chandra Das of Gopalpur, Faridpur in Bengal; Babu Behari Lal Sarkar, Editir of the "Bangavasi," Calcutta, in Bengal; Bengal; Chaube Chhakan Lal, Honorary Magistrate, Meerut in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh; Pandit Keshab Deo (alias Kabuli Singh) member of the Municipal and District Boards in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh; Babu Raj Bahadur M.A., L.L.B., Chairman Municipal Board, Etah; Babu Sant Ram, Overseer, Public Works Department, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh; Lala Sarju Prasad, Banker and Contractor, Fyzabad; Lala Badri Dass, Pleader, Jullunder; Lala Narayandas, Sub-Engineer, Public Works Department, Punjab; Lala Kashi Ram, retired Superintendent Office of the Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab; Lala Jugal Kishore, B.A., Officiating Inspector of Schools, Ambala; Lala Dina Nath, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab; Mahabir Prasad Misra of Madhubani District, Darbhanga; Babu Priya Nath Mitra, head clerk in the Office of the Superintendent of Police, Patan District; Babu Dayanidhi Das, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Behar and Orissa; Babu Rajendra Prasad, Provincial Educational Service, Headmaster, Patna Training School; Babu Surya Prasad, Government Pleader, Bhagalpore; Girija Prasad Daube, District Inspector of Vaccination, Shahabad; Babu Harchandradass, Honorary Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department; Chhindwara; Babu Sobharam Das, Overseer, Public Works Department in the Province of Assam; Babu Bepin Chandra Das, Lashkar; Mauzadar and Honorary Magistrates, Lakhipur, Cachar in the Province of Assam; Lala Prabh Dial, Barrister-at-Law, Public Prosecutor. Peshawar Division in the North West Frontier Province; Diwan Nand Ram, Tahsildar in the North-West Frontier Province; Lala Lachman Dass, Sarishtedar, Quetta Peshin Agency in Baluchistan; Munshi Hanuman Pershad, B.A., Dewan of the Nagod State in Central India; Pandit Jisukh Ram, Revenue Officer of the Rajgarh State in Central India; Munshi Baldeo Parshad, City Magistrate and VicePresident, Municipality, Bharatpur in Rajputana; Lala Ram Chand Lohia, proprietor of the firm of Messrs Nanna Mal Jankidas, Delhi; Lala Bala Pershad, Honorary Magistrate, Delhi; Lala Brij Lal, Inspector of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Delhi; Thakur Bhikham Singh, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Jammu and Kashmir State Forces, Divisional Forest Officer, Jammu and Kashmir State; Duni Chand, Major in the Jammu and Kashmir State Forces, Chief Medical Officer, Jammu; Babu Nalinaksha Bannerji, Personal Assistant to the State Engineer, Jammu and Kashmir State; State; Lala Gobind Sahai, Head Clerk and Treasury Officer, Gilgit Agency; Saidapet Pachai Rathanasabapathy Moodeliar Head Clerk, Commissariat Department, Port Blair; Mr. Madhava Prasab Sinha, M.A., Chief Superintendent, Office of the Accountant-General in the United Provinces; Mr. Bepin Behari Banerjee, B.A., Superintendent in the Department of Commerce and Industry of the Government of India; Pandit Sri Krishan Munshi, Superintendent, Northern India, Salt Revenue Department; Pandit Ram Porshad, late Chief Clerk, Locomotive Superintendents Office, Methe Gauge System, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, Ajmer; Chaudri Nihal Singh, Contractor, North Western Railway.

RAO SAHIB.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Sahib as a personal distinction upon:

Pondicherry Ponnu Krishnaswami Pillai Avargal, Chairman of the Municipal Council, Tiruppatur, North Arcot District in the Madras Presidency; Calavala Ramanujam Chetti Garu, Merchant, Madras; Srinivasa Tirumalai Ayyangar Avargal, Deputy Collector in the Madras Presidency; Bhalchandra Manjunath Basrur, Landowner, Kanara District in the Bombay Presidency; Yeswant Vinayak Randive Mamlatdar on special duty Belgaum District in Bombay Presidency; Shankar Sadashiv Metkar, 3rd grade Inspector, Bombay District Police; Yeshavant Harischandra Desai, Overseer, 1st Grade in the Bombay Presidency; Narayan Shripad Kulkarni, Private Medical Practitioner of Hubli, Dharwar District in the Bombay Presidency; Kakubhai Ichhashakar Pandit, Divisional Inspector, Excise Department, Bombay; Nagesh Vishnanth Pai B.A., L.L.B., Public Prosecutor and Government Pleader, Sholapur in the Bombay Presidency; Vaman Narayan Barve 3rd Grade Deputy Superintendent, Bombay District Police Force; Popatlal Lallubhai Sabugora, Senior Grade 1st Sub-Assistant Surgeon in the Bombay Presidency; Shivram Balwant Bawadekar, Agency Head Clerk, Savantvadi in the Bombay Presidency; Mahadeo Kashinath Oke, Headmaster, Government High School, Chanda in the Central Provinces; Manik Rao Balwant Rao Deshmukh of Matargaon, Puldana District in Berar; Pandit Apaji Trimbuk of Chaurai District, Chindwara in the Central Provinces; Keshav Govind Parande, Subordinate Judge and Deputy Registrar, Judicial Commissioners Court Nagpur in the Central Provinces; Powar Rup Singh, Private Secretary to his Highness the Maharaja of Kishengarh in Rajputana; Mr. Mahashanker Chhaganlal Raval, Postmaster Bhavnagar in the Bombay Presidency.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor has received from Lord Crewe, on his retirement from the office of Secretary of State for India, a message expressing his regret at the termination of their official relations and his best wishes for the future prosperity of the Bombay Presidency. His Excellency has replied, on behalf of the Government and Presidency of Bombay, reciprocating his Lordship's regrets and good wishes and acknowledging the invariable sympathy and consideration which have been experienced at his hands.

His Excellency has also received a message from the Right Hon. Austen Chamberlain announcing his assumption of office as Secretary of State for India and expressing his good wishes. His Excellency has telegraphed his deep appreciation of this message.

The Secretary of State has appointed Mr. William Gordon Fraser, M.A., (Aberdeen), to the Indian Educational Service as temporary Professor of English at the Government College, Rangoon.

The Hon. Mr. Sheppard, C.I.E., I.C.S., will leave Mahableshwar for Poona on the morning of the 7th instant.

BANK OF UPPER INDIA.

RECONSTRUCTIVE SCHEME SANCTIONED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

At the Allahabad High Court to-day Mr. Justice Tudball sanctioned the scheme for the reconstruction of the Bank of Upper India Limited which will open its doors on 1st July next and resume business. His Lordship held the scheme was *prima facie* good and reasonable and a workable one and said it may fail for want of good management. On other hand it may succeed, and it has every promise of success and in the end the Bank may be able to re-establish itself in the good opinion of the public.

His Lordship also said the present position of the Bank was not due to bad management but to the recent financial crisis in Upper India. As the great majority of the creditors had accepted the sheme, and the Court saw no valid objection to it, his Lordship granted the necessary sanction.

As regards the pending litigation his Lordship said all creditors are bound by the scheme and can only claim satisfaction in the manner laid down in the scheme. It will not be possible for them to execute decrees and recover their debts from the Bank property.

A LOOTED LIBRARY.

TRAPPIST TREASURES STOLEN.

GERMAN VANDALISM.

Before the war I spent nearly two years in cataloguing the library of the Trappist monks at Bouillon. writes a Belgian correspondent to "The Times," and now I am informed by an eyewitness that the library has been looted and nearly all its rarest treasures have been carried off into Germany. Some account of Bouillon and of what it has lost may be of interest to the educated public in England, whose soldiers are helping to redress the wrongs of my country.

Bouillon, a place of about 3,000 inhabitants, with its mountains and woods and the romantic ruin of the castle of the leader of the First Crusade which make it one of the loveliest spots in the Ardennes, used to be a favourite resort for holiday-makers, and for many years it had a peaceful existence until the storm burst so near it in the eventful times of 1870.

Southward from the old ruined castle, close to the French frontier, is the modern and magnificent Chateau des Amerois, which belonged to the late Count and Countess of Flanders, the parents of the valorous King Albert, who passed many summer days of his youth at this Royal residence. On the northern side is a more unassuming dwelling-house, La Ferme de Cordemois. It was in this timeworn Farm of Cordemois that the French Trappist Monks had founded a provisional monastery some 10 or 12 years ago. The old farm stands half-way up a wooded hill, in the shadow of ancient trees, a spot of extraordinary quietude and peace. In this spot, when the French Government promulgated the last Law of the Convents, by which all the religious orders were threatened with expulsion from France, the Trappists of Note Dame des Neiges, in the Department of Lozere, decided to settle themselves, counting on finding here at least tranquillity.

A FAMOUS LIBRARY.

The Abbery of Notre Dame des Neiges possessed a famous library of more than 20,000 volumes; and nearly all these books were sent to Cordemois.

There were precious *incunabula* of St. Benedict, St. Bernard, Trithemus, and others; amongst them a splendid Cistercian "Breviarium," dated 1494, and a "Platinae Historici liber de Vita Christi: ac Pontificum omnium," dated 1485, by Barth, Sacchi da Piadena, called Platina, who died from the plague in Rome in 1481, and wrote this, almost the first, History of the Popes, by order of Sixtus IV. But the most beautiful and best preserved of the *incunabula* was the Commentary, "in quartum librum sententiarum," of Joannes Duns Scotus, printed in Italy in 1474. The printing of this book, in Gothic letters, with the initials hand-coloured in red, blue, and gold, was exceptionally fine.

ENTER THE GERMANS.

All the books reached Cordemois in a mass, and the Abbot asked me to put them in order. I arranged the whole according to Melvil Dewey's decimal classification. But, as the Trappists wished to build a suitable monastery in place of the decaying farm, and as they were in want of money, they decided to sell some of the books. A special catalogue of about 2,700 of the best pieces was printed and was ready a few weeks before the outbreak of war. Many thousands of francs were sunk in it. Then came the war. Selling books became impossible, and most of the Trappists had to join the French Army.

Shortly after the invasion of Belgium by the Germans, Bouillon and its environs were occupied by French troops. On Friday, August 21, 1914, a big French Army passed through Bouillon. On Saturday, August 22, occurred the battle of Maisein, where about 12,000 Germans were killed. On Sunday, August 23, took place the retreat of the French Army, retiring to Sedan, where they took an admirable revenge for the battle of 1870. On Monday, August 24, in the morning, the General commanding the French Army informed Mr. Hunin, Burgomaster and proprietor of Hotel de la Poste, that it would be prudent for everyone to leave Bouillon.

Publicity to this appalling warning was immediately given by ringing the bells throughout the town. A furious coming and going filled the streets, and people fled, abandoning their homes with all their contents. A few hours later the Germans entered the place. As usual, the abandoned houses were plundered. Wines, beer spirits, and bedding were the first things seized by the invaders. Then houses were rifled, and pictures and art treasures of every kind carried off and sent to Germany; and, alas! the Monks' library was looted, as I was informed by a witness, of nearly all its rarest and most valuable contents. It is only one detail, one small incident, in the universal robbery and spoliation to which Belgium has been subjected; but it is a pathetic and characteristic one.

DR. HORTON'S OPTIMISTIC PROPHECY.

Dr. R. F. Horton, of Hampstead, made this optimistic prophecy in a public speech:—

A day was coming when a great revival of Christianity would take place, "for", said Dr. Horton, "I shall never believe that the Gospel of Jesus is intrinsically less attractive to men and women than the cinematograph."

He believed that after a while folk would return to the Bible as to a new book, and it would grip them once more just as it did in 1611 when the Authorised Version was published and began to mould the language, the life, and the thought of the whole of England. For the Church of Christ the prospect was ahead, not behind; it must fix its gaze not on the past but on the future.

A BATTLESHIP IN ACTION.

FIGHT SEEN FROM FORETOP.

BOMBARDMENT OF THE DARDANELLES.

A vivid account of the terrible hazards which are being run by the men on board the warships of the Allied Fleet in the Dardanelles is supplied by a special correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle." He writes:—

Most of us are gathered on the quarter-deck, while our parson has just disappeared, fully robed, into the starboard battery, where he is to hold Sunday service for the crew only. Suddenly someone rushes up the companion ladder, and says, "Have you heard the news?" "What news?" we ask, listlessly. "To-morrow we are to enter the Dardanelles, and go as far as the edge of the minefield, to cover a destroyer, which is to make a reconnaissance." Immediately, as if by magic, the weary, bored look disappears, and everyone springs to life.

The prospects of a fight on the following morning had a cheering effect on everyone on board.

When I awoke on the following morning, I expected to find a scene of bustle, excitement, and apparent confusion prevailing everywhere. But not at all. At 8 a.m. the band struck up "God Save the King," followed by the French and Russian anthems. In the ward room I found breakfast going on just as quietly as usual, and many of the officers reading the papers which had arrived the night before.

READY FOR ACTION.

We are now lying just off the entrance of the Dardanelles. About 9 o'clock a stir becomes evident on board. A marine enters my cabin, shuts the port holes, and carefully screws down the steel shutters. I find others engaged in a similar task in the ward room. On deck I find the crew busily clearing for action.

These simple preparations having been made we assemble once again in the ward room, from which most of the furniture has been removed. Here we sit discussing our prospects in the coming fight, and some jokingly put forward the best thing to do in the event of the ship striking a mine. Suddenly "General quarters" is sounded, and the whole party double off to their respective posts, leaving me to roam about the ship at will.

In the ammunition passages I find men busy placing six-inch shells in canvas carriers and hoisting them up by pulleys to the six-inch case mattes. I then glance into a small room, which contains innumerable speaking tubes, navy-phones and telephones, electric bells, wires and electrical plant. This is the transmitting room, and all the range and results of shots taken in the control chamber on the foretop are telephoned down here to be passed on to the various guns. It all seems confusing and incomprehensible to the lay mind.

I next make my way towards the conning-tower. The Captain is standing just outside it, and invites me to enter. I find myself in a little round steel chamber, with an opening, about 8in. high, all round at the top. It is packed with eleven officers and men. One is at a tiny little wheel, which looks hardly big enough to control a Thames launch, but the great ship is responding to every turn. You hear the navigating officer calling out the course from minute to minute and being answered by the helmsman.

I then leave the conning-tower and make for my final destination, which is the control station on the foretop. The ascent is made by a steel ladder, and before you can enter the fighting top you have to turn a corner, climb out on the shrouds, and then up through a kind of small coal-hole, such as you see in any London street. I hate this climb, which is terrifying to anyone who is not accustomed to climb heights in a wind on a pole stuck on a moving and very often highly unsteady platform.

On safely negotiating the shrouds and the coal-hole, I find myself in a small oblong chamber of thin steel, which would not even keep out a bullet fired at close range. It is open all round at the top, and has a similar thin steel roof. Inside are a lieutenant of Marines, a naval lieutenant, two midshipmen, and three sailors, a rangefinder, several pairs of glasses, some telescopes, and the eternal voice-pipe, navyphones, and telephones for speaking to the conning-tower, the engine room, the batteries, and the transmitting station.

We are very crowded, and your tempers are ruffled by the heavy rain. I look out. A destroyer is rapidly overhauling us to lead us in. She is to make a dash up to the mianefield, and we are to cover her with our fire. Five cables astern is another battleship, the Prince of Wales.

My sensations are very strange when I find myself aloft. A feeling of intense insecurity comes over me, and also one of extreme loneliness. On the ship beneath, not a soul is visible, all are hidden below, and will know nothing until it is over. In an hour they will probably be still safe and sound, or else drowned like rats in a huge trap. The thought occurs to me that it is very strange to be perched up here, 100ft. above the sea, with a ship full of high explosives beneath you, and a sea which you imagine must be full of mines beneath the ship. Then a kind of feeling follows that you have lost your individual existence, and are merely a fitting on this great steel monstrosity, which is gliding so slowly, yet remorselessly towards the danger zone. You say to yourself," "Whatever happens, we shall all survive, or go together."

UNDER FIRE.

We are now well up the Straits, and wondering when the enemy will begin. The destroyer is about 200 yards ahead when someone shouts out: "They're off," just as if it was a race." You hear the whistle of a shell, and a jet of water rises up just astern of her. At the same moment there is a deafening roar, which makes one spring a yard in the air, and you hear one of our six-inch shells roaring its way through space, landwards.

We watch for the explosion, and, knowing the position of the battery in the chart, we are to signal the proximity of the shot down a speaking tube. Then we hear the screech of more shells, and more great splashes of water rise up ahead, astern, and at the side of the destroyer. You can watch her small bridge crowded with officers, for they are taking up some officers to make a reconnaissance. Our guns now blaze away freely at the Asiatic and European shores, and the noise is deafening.

The enemy's fire is concentrated on the destroyer, whose movements are interesting and instructive to watch. She is writhing about on all sides, as if she had a bad pain inside her, at other times she reminds you irresistibly on one of Gaby's strange dances. Then it dawns on you that she is engaged in putting the enemy off their aim. One moment she is steaming slowly ahead, and a shell drops astern of her, and she shoots off at full speed towards the Asiatic coast, when another drops in front, which sends her scooting towards the European shore.

DODGING ENEMY'S SHELLS.

She is no sooner over there when a battery on that side drops some quite close, whereupon she turns suddenly in her own length and dashes back towards us, which brings the enemy's fire just ahead of our ship. This sends her straight ahead again, and so on, from side to side, up and down, twisting and turning, dancing about like a mad Dervish.

All this time our 6in. guns are blazing away at both shores, the gunners firing at the flashes of the enemy's guns, as it is difficult to pick up their location from the foretop. The Prince of Wales, astern of us, has also come into action, and fires some rapid salvoes, which cause a terrible disturbance to somebody's property, even if they miss the Turkish guns.

We have now almost reached the point where our instructions have told us to stop, and let the destroyer go on alone, whilst we afford her what protection we can. She goes on some little distance, with shells dropping all around her, but is in luck and is not hit. Then, having apparently accomplished her mission, she turns and dashes past us down the Straits. This brings the enemy's guns directly on us, and the shells scream overhead. You imagine that each is coming direct into the foretop, but they all miss and either burst short or in the water beyond.

Then we slowly and majestically turn under a desultory fire, and follow her down to the entrance. The enemy's aim is very bad, some of their shells passing right over the Straits, and hitting the opposite shore. The Prince of Wales comes up astern, and follows us round, and after a few more shots the "cease fire" is sounded. It has only been a small affair, and we have not been hit, but just as interesting as a big battle to those who have never seen a battleship in action before.

TYPICAL RUSSIAN COSSACKS.

Photo by "Underwood."

The photograph shows two of them enjoying a hasty meal consisting of a loaf of bread and a drink of water during a halt on the marsh.

THE QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.

A TOUCHING INCIDENT AT ANTWERP.

The Missions to Seamen have touched the war at various points. The Mission staff effected their escape from Antwerp in the last boat, says the "Manchester Guardian." The fine Mission launch on the river at Hamburg had to be left to the mercies of the enemy, and the assistant chaplain was arrested because a wireless apparatus which had been used for the instruction of the men was found on the institute premises. Two chaplains are at work among the interned naval men at Groningen, and much is being done among the men at the ports, on the warships, and on the mine-sweepers, while at Honolulu, a neutral port, there have been ministrations alike to the crews of British merchant vessels, United States warships, Japanese liners, and interned German ships, including the small cruiser Geier. The Bishop of London rightly paid a tribute to these "padres" at the annual meeting that afternoon, and said he was quite glad that one of two chaplains had been captured with our troops, as he was told they had been a great comfort to our war prisoners in Germany. "We realise how much our Englishmen really value religion," he said, "when war comes," and on his recent visit to the front he found 200 men waiting to be confirmed. If people at home realised the nature of the crisis, Dr. Ingram said, there would be an end of disputes and drinking and other difficulties in the one single purpose.

Sir Cecil Hertslet, who was at Antwerp as Consul General for Belgium, gave a vivid story of the "terrific passing" of that city—a city which would rise again and rejoice in its freedom—and of his reluctant lowering of the British flag on the Consulate three days before the enemy took possession. He related a touching incident connected with Belgium's young Queen. The institute was converted into a hospital for wounded Belgians, to whom the Queen paid a visit, talking with every soldier in the building. As she was coming downstairs on her way out the men on the ground floor leaned forward to get a last glimpse of her, and Sir Cecil Hertslet, who noticed it, asked the Queen to look inward once more. She went back, and without uttering a word she opened out her arms in an attitude of womanly sympathy. The men, wounded and in pain, raised themselves, waved their handkerchiefs, and shouted "Vive la Reine!"

STATE EDUCATIONAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 1.

The Government of India have awarded the three state scholarships available in 1915 for the scientific study of Sanskrit and Arabic in Europe to the undermentioned candidates who were nominated by the local Governments:—Sanskrit, Mr. Vinyak Sakharam Ghate (Bombay), and Pandit Hari Ram Chandra Divekar (United Provinces). Arabic, Maulvi Mahammad Shafi (Punjab).

GERMAN HOSPITAL SHIP OR SCOUT?

Photo by "Central News."

The German officers and men of the captured German ship Ophelia under armed escort arriving at the Prize Court.

HOW THE GERMANS FIGHT.

STOLID OBEDIENCE AND LOW CUNNING.

SOME PECULIARITIES OF THE SOLDIERS.

Half a battalion of German soldiers swung suddenly into a clear space between two woods. They came forward—one can scarcely say charged—at the slow trot which is ordained and practised for such adventures. The men in the front rank had actually locked arms, as if these most modern of warriors were part and parcel of a Macedonian phalanx. Their rifles were not even held at the hips, much less put to the shoulder, but were suspended by straps with the muzzles pointing upwards and backwards. The reason was that the men had no arms or hands to spare. The one arm was locked in the neighbour's; the other was held across and in front of the eyes to hide the death that was coming. It is needless to add that none of this sacrified company dealt death and all of them died.

This incident was told to me by a British officer who has seen as much of the war as anyone and has most deservedly made his name in the war, writes Mr. W. Beach Thomas, the "Daily Mail" special correspondent in Northern France. He gave the story in the course of conversation as example of the most moving spectacle which had come before his eyes during the war. The slung rifle and the hands before the eyes degraded the soldiers to sheep, a sight to distress another soldier's heart, even though an enemy's. Why the men were forced to this almost passive immolation none could tell; but apparently they represented a deliberate move in a concerted attack. They were meant to die for an unknown end.

The attack failed, and the Germans lost heavily. The obedience, to which the whole nation is attached, was in this case ruin. How very different is the German soldier when his individuality is given play. "In the dodges of trench warfare they beat us every time," said the commander of one section of our trenches. Their snipers have exhibited a remarkable combination of patience, scientific precision, and on occasion daring. The standard plan is to watch for any movement in the opposing trench; either a head above the trench or a flick of movement behind a loophole. Using a telescopic sight and fixing the rifle on a rest and "drawing a bead" on the spot the sniper will wait for an hour or two till the movement is seen again; and so accurate is he that a hit is almost certain. We have tested this accuracy again and again with dummies and movements of paper or stuff behind loopholes. I do not suggest that the German snipers are better than ours; but I am quite sure that they have an easier quarry. More Germans see British than British see Germans.

INHERITED SKILL.

I have given examples of two different, almost contradictory qualities in the German character and the method of fighting. This contradiction is emphasised in the training of the men. The German Jagers, distinguished from the rest by their blue-green uniform, are almost perfect soldiers Many of them have had personal or ancestral connections with the chase. They are hereditary gamekeepers and inherit skill in musketry. But they are especially trained to develop, as their name implies, the hunter's skill. It is very soon known in the opposing trenches when a battalion of Jagers is present. The German ideal is, I believe, a battalion of Jagers to each division, but the proportion is not maintained. Many of these men were killed and some taken prisoners at Neuve Chapelle; and with their wastage the efficiency of the German troops steadily deteriorates.

We have tried hard to match the Germans in cunning. Along one line of our trenches the officer in command appointed a suggestion bureau and encouraged all soldiers to send in their ideas. They sounded well, but almost all the suggestions were hopelessly unpractical, though many showed a perverted ingenuity. One man had a scheme for making an artificial cow on wheels and filling her with men. Another proposed the erection of a platform which could be quickly elevated to a height, so allowing our snipers perched on it a point of vantage against the enemy's trench! It is the rarest thing for any device so suggested to be acceptable, though officers at the front, unlike the normal official at home, are always open to receive ideas.

The more or less haphazard incidents that I have put down are meant to illustrate what seems to me the peculiar quality of the German soldier as opposed to ours. The massed formation, seen in exaggeration in the advance with covered eyes, is necessary to the German because he cannot co-operate with others unless he is clinched and tied tight, "ribbed and paled in" with bonds of palpable discipline for which the strictest juxtaposition is necessary. He can act alone and independently when he is, so to speak, his own disciplinarian. His mind is full of concrete ingenuities and his cunning deep and various. But voluntary co-operation, in which understanding of others and sympathy with others are the only bonds, is a thing impossible to him. In the field you see the same qualities which have made recent German politics the crudest mixture ever yet concocted of small cunning, narrow ignorance, and brutal bullying.

LOSS OF HOSPITAL SHIP BENGALEE.

COMMITTEE'S EXPLANATORY STATEMENT.

FAILURE OF INSURANCE NEGOTIATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 1.

The Committee of the Bengal Ambulance Corps has issued a statement dealing with the sinking of the hospital flat Bengalee and various questions which have been asked regarding the affair. Respecting the form which the Bengal movement took, the Committee point out that the promoters' original idea was to provide a field ambulance corps, but during the visit to Delhi, on February 23, they were told by the Director of Medical Military Services that there was a wider useful field for river ambulance. Between March 23, and April 10 negotiations were completed for a flat from the E. B. S. R. authorities, which has been used by the Sara Bridge builders. Several of these flats have been already sold to Government and conveyed to the Gulf for the war service. The flat was procurred for Rs. 60.000, Government having given Rs. 60.000 each for other flats. A time table of the negotiations and work on the flat is given by the Committee in answer to criticism why departure was delayed till monsoon was practically on.

Regarding the state of the weather at the time of departure the Committee write: On May 12, the Deputy Director, R.I.M., telephoned to the Secretary that he had received a suggestion from Captain Lumsden, his superior officer, that the Bengalee which was at Sandheads, be put back into the Hooghly for three or four months in view of the approaching monsoons. The Director asked the Joint Secretary what he had to say. The reply was "What can I say in a matter like this? It is one for experts. Of course if you decide to put the vessel back into the Hooghly for four months it means the end of the whole scheme which all Bengal would regret. The vessel should not be held up if there is a fair chance of her reaching her destination." To this view the Deputy Director assented adding that, as he read it, the weather conditions in the Bay were not unfavourable. He again pressed the Joint Secretary for a difinite expression of opinion. The reply was "My faith in Providence is supreme but is a matter like this I prefer to leave it to experts."

After this Captain Hewett asked if the vessel was actually insured or not, and if insured with whom. On this the Joint Secretary narrated to him the position between Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot and Co., and Mr. J. Chaudhuri upto May 12. Captain Hewett, therefore, knew that insurance was after all not completed as had been believed. Next morning the Joint Secretary learnt that the vessel was out on the open sea.

In reply to criticism that a similar boat could have been procured in Bombay or the Persian Gulf and fitted out there, the Committee write that they were informed by the military authorities that similar boats have been sent from Burma safely and the chance of procuring such a vessel at Basra would be very slight.

INSURANCE NEGOTIATIONS.

Regarding the breakdown over the insurance the Committee publish a note from Mr. J. Chaudhuri detailing the negotiations with Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co. The preliinary delay took place owing to the impossibility of getting an approximate valuation till the work was almost finished. On May 8, Messrs. Gillanders quoted one per cent. voyage, which was accepted, the question of extension to six months' risk being left unsettled. Mr. Chaudhuri took this as a firm offer and accepted but Messrs. Gillanders in correspondence, said this was intended to be firm till the following Monday, thenceforward depending whether risk could be placed. A cheque for Rs. 1,200 was tendered and refused. Messrs. Gillanders could not place risk locally and offered to cable to London. This was accepted. Lloyds replied on the day the news of the sinking was known requiring further details. Messrs. Gillanders also pointed out that the plan of slinging the vessel between two R. I. M. transports had not been adopted which was a material variation of the conditions first discussed.

Mr. Chaudhuri concludes: If although I have been very strict in my dealings with Mr. Taylor of Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot and Company, yet in all fairness to him I have to state that Mr. Taylor has from the very beginning been very anxious to help us in insuring the hospital-flat, not from any desire to make any profit for his company but from a desire to do all that he could to assist us, having regard to the fact that the hospital-flat was intended for ambulance work and was being financed by public subscription.

The Committee adds that none of the equipment has been lost except fifty beds, all the valuable installation having been retained in Calcutta for land transmission. This report concludes:—Acknowledgment is due to the Royal Indian Marine for the expedition with which the work of conversion was done, even though it was not finished within the originally stipulated date (28th April), and the vessel could not be despatched on 1st May as arranged by them at first. For, it has to be remembered that the work did not begin till 22nd April. When we visited the vessel on the evening of the 7th of May last a lot of work yet remained to be done and it must have entailed very hard work on the Marine authorities to complete before the Namakaran ceremony. The above statement, as well as the notes on the insurance for the vessel, will, it is hoped, convince subscribers and the general public that the Committee did the very best they could under the circumstances and that nothing was done hastily or without forethought.

THE MAGNA CARTA.

BIBLE OF BRITISH CONSTITUTION.

COMMON POSSESSION OF CIVILISED MAN.

THE COMING 700TH ANNIVERSARY.

Dean Hensley Henson has a very useful article on Magna Carta in the "Edinburgh Review" in view of the approach of the 700th anniversary of the signing of that great document.

The dean says:—"By a coincidence which may well appeal to the popular imagination, the 700th anniversary of the signing of Magna Carta will fall in the course of a mighty conflict in which, as the British public clearly perceives, the principles of constitutional liberty symbolised by, if not embodied in, the clauses of that famous instrument have been brought into extreme and imminent danger, for the triumph of Prussian militarism would mean the long eclipse of political liberty as Englishmen have understood it from ancient times.

"Seven centuries are but a traction in the record of time as the geologist or even the anthropologist reckons, yet in the story of civilised Europe they form a long chapter. The years indeed are but an inadequate measure of the distance which separates the thirteenth century from the twentieth, "but they indicate for the constitutional system of England a pedigree more ancient than that which any other Christianly civilised people can claim."

IMITATED BY EVERY FREE NATION.

"It has been the peculiar glory of the English people to fashion a political system which has won its way to the admiration of the modern world, and has been imitated with varying measures of success by every free nation in Europe and America. A common belief has fastened on Magna Carta as the starting-point of that process of political development which led in the course of time, to the amazing system of legal fictions and working compromises which we understand so well, and define so ill, as the British Constitution, British' in name, but in genius and history essentially English.

"Professor Adams, of Yale, begins his brilliant monograph on 'The Origin of the English Constitution' with a paragraph which, if perhaps not wholly free from Transatlantic exaggeration, is yet substantially true:—

"'The importance of the English Constitution in the political history of mankind is so great that the question of its origin is of unusual interest. The unanimous judgment of the world at the begining of the twentieth century is that this is the best system of government yet devised. All monarchies which have adopted a constitution have derived their forms from it, and the same is true of most republics. Local necessities, or local prejudices, have made the adoption in individual cases more or less complete, or have led to variations from the typical forms, but these are hardly sufficient, even in the most extreme case, to conceal the indebtedness. The English Constitution has made the circuit of the globe and become the common possession of civilised man. After so many centuries of experiment, practical action, whatever be the opinion of the theorist, unites to declare this the best result of all experience.'

OUR CANONISED FOREFATHERS.

"For many generations Magna Carta has been the accepted symbol of British liberties. Pitt called it 'the Bible of the Constitution,' and it is noteworthy that it acquired this character from the first. The older symbols of popular liberty and good government, the 'Laws of the Confessor,' or those of Henry I., were replaced at once and for all by the Charter, so that for the most part of a century, until the genesis of the Parliament of the later mediaeval period, every constitutional conflict took the form of a demand for a re-issue of the Great Charter.

"Burke, assuredly the greatest of our political thinkers, saw in it the supreme illustration of the gradual and, so to speak, natural method of the English Constitution.

"'Our oldest reformation is that of Magna Carta. You will see that Sir Edward Coke, that great oracle of our law, and indeed all the great men who follow him, to Blackstone, are industrious to prove the pedigree of our liberties. They endeavour to prove that the ancient charter, the Magna Carta of King John, was connected with another positive charter from Henry the First, and that both the one and the other were nothing more than a reaffirmance of the still more ancient standing law of the kingdom.'

"'We have an inheritable crown, an inheritable peerage, and a House of Commons and a people inheriting privileges, franchises, and liberties from a long line of ancestors. . . Always acting as if in the presence of canonised forefathers, the spirit of freedom, leading in itself to misrule and excess, is tempered with an awful gravity.'

"'Canonised forefathers,' whether in the invisible register of family tradition or in the formal calendars of public reverence, present a sublime and benignant aspect which is rarely true to historic fact, and sometimes almost grotesquely wide of it. The historical students of the last generation have turned the searchlight of scientific inquiry upon Magna Carta, and the spectacle which they present is certainly far different from that which the tradition of our lawyers and historians suggest.

"The subsequent fame of Magna Carta is based on but a small portion of its contents, perhaps six clauses out of the sixty-three.

THE TRANSFIGURED CLAUSES.

"In the transfiguring view of later patriotism these clauses have been made to carry the whole fabric of English liberties! Thus in clause I. men have found the charter of the National Church; clauses XII. and XIV. have been thought to outline the constitution of Parliament, and to secure its right to control the national purse-strings; on the same view clause XXXVI. contains the principle of 'Habeas Corpus'; clause XXXIX. secures the priceless boon of Trial by Jury, and clause XL. guarantees to every Englishman a justice which is prompt, cheap, and equal. A Magyar scholar, Mr. Elemer Hantos, in a very interesting comparison between Magna Carta and the contemporary 'Bulla Aurea' of Hungary, shows that the same fortune has belonged to the Hungarian Charter, and he appears to justify the popular view:—

"'It has been lately the fashion to depreciate the value of our Charters, and to think that the patriotic estimate of Englishmen and Hungarians has attached undue value to Magna Carta and Bulla Aurea. Yet if we compare these documents with the corresponding documents of the thirteenth century in Avignon, Catalonia, Valencia, Poland, Bohemia, or even the much-admired Magna Carta of Aragon, we shall soon find that we were far in advance of other nations.'

FIRST CHAPTER OF THE LAW.

"Magna Carta may justly be regarded as a sacred text, the nearest approach to an irreparalable "fundamental statute." that England has ever had,' but its title to this character will be based, less on its actual provisions. than on the dramatic circumstances for which it was granted, and for the place it immediately gained in the regard of the English people. It is in the view of lawyers ' the first chapter of the enacted law,' and it deserves this description, in spite of the fact that it 's not properly a statute at all. From one point of view, that which fastens attention on the specific concessions contained in its sixty-three clauses, it is excessive to say with Bishop Stubbs that 'the whole of the constitutional history of England is little more than a commentary on Magna Carta': but from another point of view, that which perceives in the long process of our constitutional development the assertion and universal application of the grand principle 'of the supremacy of law,' the words are not ill-chosen. For 'in brief Magna Carta means this, that the King is and shall be below the law,' and if the King, then *a fortiori* inferor official.

MAGNA CARTA AND THE BIBLE.

"Magna Carta has been compared to the Bible, and the comparison is not less suggestive than complimentary. Sacred texts can only retain their authority by surrendering their individuality. They must admit interpretations which their authors never suspected, and may even have disapproved. They must be the patient subjects of the largest liberty of handling. Every generation of believers must be free to read its own beliefs and hopes in the Scripture, and thus be able to hand on the ancient treasures with fresh titles to devout regard.

"It has been so with the Bible of the Christian Church; in its measure it was so with the Bible of the British Constitution. Just as the violence of allegorical interpretation was necessary in order to fit the literature of the ancient Hebrews for the uses of the early Church, and the less arbitrary violence of 'Biblical Criticism' has been necessary to repeat the same service for the Church of modern times, so there has been need of the mingled ingenuity and anachronisms of constitutional lawyers to impose on the feudal language of Magna Carta those larger senses which should qualify it to become a potent weapon in the great conflicts for liberty, and a valuable influence on our national life. 'And yet,' say Messrs. Pollock and Maitland,

"'With all its faults, this document becomes and rightly becomes a sacred text, the nearest approach to an irripealable "fundamental statute" that England has ever had. In age after age a confirmation of it will be demanded and granted as a remedy for those oppressions from which the realm is suffering, and this when some of its clauses, at least in their original meaning, have become hopelessly antiquated. For in brief it means this, that the King is and shall be below the law.'"

SIX GREAT CLAUSES.

"The six famous clauses out of the sixty-three in Magna Carta are these," says Dean Henson in the "Edinburgh Review."

THE NATIONAL CHURCH.

"I. In the first place we have granted to God, and by this our present charter confirmed for us and our heirs for ever, that the English Church shall be free, and shall have her rights entire, and her liberties inviolate.

CONSTITUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

"XII. No scutage nor aid shall be imposed on our kingdom, unless by common counsel of our kingdom, except for ransoming our person, for making our eldest son a knight, and for once marrying our eldest daughter; and for these there shall not be levied more than a reasonable aid. In like manner it shall be done concerning aids from the city of London.

"XIV. And for obtaining the common counsel of the kingdom anent the assessing of an aid (except in the three cases aforesaid) or of a scutage we will cause to be summoned the arch-bishops, bishops, abbots, earls, and greater barons, severally by our letters; and we will moreover, cause to be summoned generally, through our sheriffs and bailiffs, all others who hold of us in chief, for a fixed date, namely, after the expiry of at least forty days, and at a fixed place; and in all letters of such summons we will specify the reason of the summons. And when the summons has thus been made, the business shall proceed on the day appointed, according to the counsel of such as are present, although not all who were summoned have come.

HABEAS CORPUS.

"XXXVI. Nothing in future shall be given or taken for a writ of inquisition of life or limbs, but freely it shall be granted, and never denied.

TRIAL BY PEERS.

"XXXIX. No freeman shall be taken or (and) imprisoned or disseised, or exiled, or in any way destroyed, nor will we go upon him nor send upon him, except by the lawful judgment of his peers or (and) by the law of the land.

PROMPT, CHEAP, EQUAL JUSTICE.

"XL. To no one will we sell, to no one will we refuse or delay, right or justice."

CAMERA ON THE STAGE

SIX LEADING LONDON ARTISTES.

MISS HAIDEE DE RANCE

Who plays "June" the leading part in "To-night is the Night" at the Gaiety Theatre.

MISS PEGGY KURTON

Who plays the part of Lady Pussy Preston in "To-night is the Night" at the Gaiety Theatre.

MISS JULIA JAMES

Who plays the part of Beatrice Carraway in "Betty."

MISS MADELINE SEYMOUR

Who plays the part of Lady Playne in "Betty."

MISS MABEL SEALBY

Who plays the part of Estelle in "Betty"

Reproduced from "The Bystander."

MISS GLADYS COOPER

The famous artiste whose life-size picture has recently been painted by the Rt. Hon. John Collier in the Royal Academy.

WOMAN VICTIM OF GERMAN HATE.

ROBBED AND BANISHED.

A remarkable narrative of the indignities to which an American woman was subjected in Germany was given to a "Daily Mail" representative by Miss Mary Boyle O'Reilly, a well-known American journalist.

While in Copenhagen Miss O'Reilly was asked by her editor to go to the Hague to report the Women's Peace Congress. Her passport was in perfect order and viséd by the German Consul in Copenhagen, and she tried to take the shortest route over German territory to Holland, travelling by boat to Warnemunde and on by way of Hamburg.

"On landing at Warnemunde," she says, "a German who looked and spoke just like an Englishman asked my name and then referred to a list of names in an indexed book. Probably he had recorded there the fact that I had written for publication the facts as I saw them after the German invasion of Belgium. Under his instructions my bag was searched by four soldiers. My letters of introduction were stolen, as well as an English sovereign and some books.

BRUTAL SEARCH.

"Four tiny toy animals that I had bought for my nieces were discovered to have been procured in Russia. With great seriousness the German said, 'These must be utterly destroyed.' I replied with equal seriousness, 'Germany is certainly at war.'

"I had then to submit to a brutal personal search, my dresses and the boots I was wearing being ripped open. I was ordered to return to the boat and my passport was marked. 'Forbidden to enter Germany.' While I was in the boat the English-speaking German asked me. 'Do you wish the Fatherland to be victorious?' I replied. 'No.' After some further questions, he said, 'The Americans are sending England ammunition, without which the English could not beat us. ——The Americans!

"On my return, when the boat again touched German soil the officers on board would only put down a steep and narrow plank for me to walk ashore, refused to help me with my baggage, and jeered at me as I made the perilous ascent.

"In Denmark the contrast in my treatment was very pleasant, for everyone tried all they could to help me, saying that they hated the Germans."

Miss O'Reilly declared that the so-called Women's Peace Congress was really packed and organised by the Germans. "Sixty of the Swedish delegates went far out of their way to Berlin *en route* for the Hague."

In Stockholm and Copenhagen Miss O'Reilly met many German agents, who said in the most matter-of-fact way of business and not as boasting: "'We were in London ten days ago, and shall be there again next week.' They spoke English perfectly. It seems very strange that your secret-service agents do not prevent these men from passing to and fro between England and Germany."

BRAVE DRUMMER-BOY.

NARRATIVE OF SELF-SACRIFICE CHEERED BY M.P'S.

The heroism and self-sacrifice of a Marines drummer-boy lost in the sinking of the Formidable were cheered in the House of Commons on May 6. Bugler S. C. Reed was his name.

Mr. Hohler, the member for Chatham, said it was recorded of Reed that when advised to use his drum to keep himself afloat he replied that he had thought of this but had given the drum to one of the bluejacket boys for that purpose, as the lad had nothing to keep himself afloat in the heavy seas, and that he did not feel very nervous. Mr. Hohler asked of the Admiralty whether a medal or some other enduring record of this boy's fine example might be given to his parents.

Mr. Macnamara said there was no medal which could be given by the Admiralty for an act of this sort, but the relatives would receive the war medal awarded to the boy. The Admiralty had sent a special letter to his father expressing their "deep appreciation of the courage and self-sacrifice displayed by your son."

250,000 BELGIANS IN ENGLAND

MOST YOUNG MEN GONE TO THE ARMY.

Every day animated throngs of voluble Belgians, some with babies and others with baggage, are still to be met at the Aldwych offices of the War Refugees Committee; but the influx of fresh exiles has now dwindled to comparatively small numbers, says the "Daily Chronicle."

The stopping of Dutch steamers has had something to do with this; but work at the relief headquarters continues as heavily as ever.

"We have now about 250,000 refugees in England," said Lord Gladstone, the hon. treasurer of the committee and he pointed with satisfaction to "the admirable behaviour of the Belgians as a class, extraordinarily few complaints having been received.

"As a class this huge mass of strangers has," he remarked, "given extremely little trouble, and great numbers have shown themselves to be most industrious."

Many Belgian soldiers have recrossed the Channel to take their places in the fighting line, volunteers joining conscripts— indeed, the majority of young men have gone back; and, in addition there has been a limited number of migrations to France and Holland, where families and lone strangers have joined relatives who are in work and able to assist them.

But the bulk of the refugees are still with us; and besides the labour problem concerning groups of people distributed throughout the country there is the reallocation of numbers which involves a good deal of work.

WORK FOR REFUGEES.

The latter task falls upon the Aldwych offices; but the question of employment was, it will be remembered, referred to a Government Committee, and various centres up and down the land were, in a phrase of the day, invited to do their bit. Labour exchanges extended their organisation. Blackpool, for instance, receiving 2,000 Belgians, became responsible for finding work for them.

"This employment question presents problems," added Lord Gladstone. "While it is easy to find work in various trades which are busy on account of the war, there are a number very slack. When you are dealing with Belgians who are clerks, artists of all sorts, tramway men, electrical or mechanical engineers, architects, and accountants—for men of that class it is very difficult to find work.

"Then we have great difficulty in another direction. There is a certain number of Belgian women who are competent to do laundry or other work of like character; but the opportunity for that particular task may not exist locally in the area in which a group is accommodated. If a girl is told that work can be found 50 miles away she may demur against leaving her family and friends. So there is not only the responsibility of organising labour for a given number of Belgians, but the task of furnishing employment for the individual refugee, who may have been sent with a family to a district in which the particular work he or she can do does not exist."

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT AND THE PRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 1.

A meeting of the Punjab Press Association presided over by the Editor of the "Paisa-Akhbar," considered the reply of the Punjab Government and expressed appreciation of the Government policy of taking the Vernacular Press into confidence and assuring all co-operation.

(*Continued from Column 6.*)

of those places have been written in blood upon the history of France.

IN GENERAL'S PALACE.

"You see we have made ourselfves as comfortable as possible," said the general who received us at the doorway of the little hole which, with delightful irony, he called his "palace." He is an elderly man, this general who has held in check some of the most violent assaults of the German army.

"Look," said the General, pointing to the opposite lines, "here is Crest 196, about which you gentlemen have written so much in the newspapers." It was just a rise in the ground above the ravine which divided us from the German ridges, but I gazed at it with a thrill, remembering what waves of blood have washed around this hillock, and how many heroes of France have given their lives to gain that crest. Faintly I could see the lines of German trenches, with their earthworks thrown up along the hillsides and along the barren fields on each side of the ravine, where French and German soldiers are very close to each other's tunnels. From where we stood subterranean passages led to the advanced trenches down there, and to a famous "trapeze" on the right of the German position, forming an angle behind the enemy's lines, so that now and again their soldiers may be seen.

SEEING AN ENEMY.

"It is not often in this war that we can see our enemy unless we visit them in their trenches or they come to us," said the General, "but a few days ago when I was in the trapeze I saw one of them stooping down as though gathering something in his hands."

Those few words spoken by a man who has commanded French troops for nine months of incessant fighting reveal the character of this amazing war. He was delighted because he had seen a German soldier in the open and found it a strange, unusual thing.

Not a sign of any human being could I see as I gazed over the great battlefields of France. There was no glint of helmets, no flash of guns, no movements of regiments, no stirring of the earth. There was a long tract of country in which no living thing moved; utterly desolate in its abandonment. Yet beneath the earth here, close to us as well as far away, men crouched in holes waiting to kill or to be killed, and all along the ridges, concealed in dug-outs or behind the low-lying crests, great guns were firing so that their thunder rolled across the ravines and their smoke clouds rested for a little while above the batteries.

ARMY OF CAVE DWELLERS.

VISIT TO DESOLATE CHAMPAGNE.

WAR LESS HORRIBLE NOW THE SUN SHINES."

Mr. Philipp Gibbs, "The Daily Chronicle's" special correspondent, in France writing from Chalon-Sur-Marne on May 2, says:—

During the past three days I have been motoring and walking along the battlefields of Champagne, where after nine months of desperate fighting the guns are still at work, ceaselessly and great armies of France and Germany are still divided from each other by a few barren meadows, a burnt wood or two, a river bank, a few yards of trenches, and a zone of death.

No civilian comes this way unless as a correspondent under the charge of a staff officer. The labourers on the roadside—carting stones to this country of chalk—are all in uniform. No women invade this territory except where, here and there, by rare chance, a wrinkled dame drives a plough across a lonely field. No children play about the brooks or pluck the wild flowers on the hillsides. The inhabitants of this country are all soldiers, tanned by months of hard weather, in war-worn clothes dusty after marching down the long, white roads, hard and tough in spite of a winter's misery, with calm, resolute eyes in spite of the daily peril of death in which they live.

A RACE OF EARTH-MEN.

They live in a world which is as different from this known world of ours as though they belonged to another race of men inhabiting another planet, or to an old race far back behind the memory of the first civilisation. For in this district of Champagne the soldiers of France have been earth-men or troglodytes, not only in the trenches, but for miles behind the trenches. When the rains came last autumn they were without shelter, and there were few villages on this lonely stretch of country in which to billet them. But here were soft, chalky ridges and slopes in which it was not difficult to dig holes and caverns. The troops took to picks and shovels, and very soon they built habitations for themselves in which they have been living ever since when not in the trenches.

I was invited into some of these subterranean parlours, and ducked my head as I went down clay steps into dim caves where three of four men lived in close comradeship in each of them. They had tacked the photographs of their wives or sweethearts on the walls, to make these places "homelike," and there was space in some of them for wood fires, which burned with glowing embers and a smoke that made my eyes smart, so that by the light of them these soldiers can see the portraits of those who wait for them to come back, who have waited so patiently and so long through the dreary months.

MIRAGE OF PEACE.

"Tres chic!" said the commandant to a group of soldiers proud of their handicraft.

And "chic" also, though touching in its sentiment, was a little graveyard behind a fringe of branches which mask a French battery. The gunners are still at work plugging out shells over the enemy's lines, from which come answering shells with the challenge of death, but they have found time to decorate the graves of the comrades who have been "unfortunate." They have twined wild flowers about the wooden crosses and made borders of blossom about those mounds of earth. It was the most beautiful cemetery in which I have ever stood with bared head.

"It is strange, is it not," said our commandant "this contrast between war and peace? Those cherry trees comfort one's spirit."

He was a soldier in every fibre of his being, but behind those keen, piercing eyes of his there was the sentiment of France stirred now by the beauty through which we passed, in spite of war. We drove for a mile or more down a long, straight road which was an avenue of cherry-trees. They made an archway of white blossom above our heads, and the warm sun of the day drew out their perfume. Away on either side of us the fields were streaked with long rays of brilliant yellow where saffron grew as though the sun had spilt bars of molten metal there, and below the hillside the pear-blossom and cherry-blossom which bloomed in deserted orchards lay white and gleaming like snow on the Swiss peaks in summer.

"Even war is less horrible now that the sun shines," said a French officer.

The sky was cloudlessly blue, but as I gazed up into a patch of it where a winged machine flew high with a humming song, five tiny white clouds appeared quite suddenly.

"They are shelling him,' said the commandant, "Pretty close, too."

He showed me how he worked his mitrailleuse, and then strolled away to light a cigarette against the wind. He had done his morning job and had escaped death in the air by half an inch or so. But in the afternoon he would go up again—2,000 feet up above the German guns—and thought no more of it than of just a simple duty with a little sport to keep his spirits up.

"We are quite at home here," said one of the French officers, leading the way through a "boyau," or tunnel, to a row of underground dwellings which have been burrowed out of the earth below a high ridge overlooking the German positions opposite Perthes, Mesnil-lez-Hurtus, and Beausejour where there has been some of the most ferocious fighting in the war, so that the names

(*Continued on Column 5.*)

NOTICE.

The following Numbers have carried away the prizes and they will be given away on production of Tickets Nos. 607, 498, 289, 298, 96, 319, 220, 95, 796, 465, 352, 230, 508, 678 and 73.

Further submitting to the request of our patrons we have decided to extend our Popular **Sale for 8 days more** only and it will positively be closed on the 9th inst. For the benefit of our kind customers we have decided to allow a **Special Discount of 6¼ %** on the Sale Price during this extended period.

HOSIERY & FANCY GOODS MART

No. 333, Hornby Road,
Opp. Cook's Building, Fort,
BOMBAY.

THE PRIDE OF INDIA
to be given away free
Worth a fortune to anybody ! !

Do you like to penetrate the motives and sentiments of persons around you ?

Do you like to fathom the minds of those you meet in business or Society ?

Do you value control over others ?

Do you value the power to conquer pain and banish sickness, to reform a misguided friend, to gain business success, to win profit, position and happiness ?

If so do you must send for this book which we give away freeto advertise the
LATENT LIGHT CULTURE.
Tinnevelly, S. India.

Do post a card now :—
Mr. MANILAL H. UDANI,
M.A., LL.B., F.L.S.G.,
Secretary, The Latent Light Culture
PANNALAL TERRACES, GRANT ROAD,
BOMBAY.

SMART TAILORING
All New Goods to pick from
A visit will pay you.
DANN & CO.
Tailors and Outfitters
Opp, Thos. Cook & Sons
Hornby Road, Bombay
Branch—**Watson's Hotel**

FREE ! FREE ! ! FREE ! ! !
Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's
HEALTH LITERATURE.
The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to :—
THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMAC
93/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA

KATOL POWDER
DESTROYS and keeps away Fleas, Cockroaches Bed Bugs, Ants Moths and other germs.
Ans. 5 Per Tin.
KATOL STICKS
KILL and DRIVE away Mosquitoes and Flies
Ans. 12 per Box of 240 Sticks.
Try it and convince yourself.
Please apply to Agents :—A. H. Nazer & Co.
No. "B" Peerbhoy Building, Princess Street.
Sole Importer :—T. HARA, Bombay.

THE PAST AND THE FUTURE.

THE INFLUENCE OF NATIONALISM.

Nationality, Mr. Lowes Dickinson has lately said, is a Janus, writes "H" in the "Manchester Guardian." It looks both ways—towards freedom and towards aggression.. The struggles of subject nationalities with oppressors and conquerors have filled a great chapter in the history of freedom.. Yet naionalities that have become free have often gone on to enslave others. A nationality feels itself to be one. It also feels itself or fancies itself to be unique, and as it can tolerate no superior, so when it has sufficient strength it is not very ready to tolerate an equal. It requires a very perfect drilling in principles of liberty to impose voluntary restraint on a nationality conscious of power. Hence the rise of nationality, essential in its first stages to political liberty—for, think what we may of it, national sentiment is a hard fact, and will not be kept under except by coercion, —is also a permanent menace to peace and order. It is in particular the rise of nationality in Europe that has caused the succession of wars since 1815.. Indeed we ought to go back to 1793 and say that it was the assertion of French nationality, finding itself for the first time in the Revolution and seeking to impose its type on Europe, that gradually called forth by reaction the national sentiment of one European people after another. The nineteenth century witnessed the successful emergence of two great nationalities, the German and the Italian, into consolidated political States, the successful claim of Magyar nationality to equality and internal independence, the liberation of Greece, the failure of Poland, and the partial success of Ireland. The later years of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth century have seen the rise of the Slav nationalities into olitical prominence, and the problems arising out of this last movement have provided the occasion and in part the cause of the present war.

WHAT IS A NATION STATE.

Few if any European States correspond accurately to national boundaries. But partly through grants of autonomy or through Federal or quasi-Federal arrangements, partly by transfers of territory, partly through a greater liberaliy in inernal government, which tends to conciliate and so to overcome differences, there has been on the whole a tendency for the State and the nationality to coincide. Thus the typical State of the modern world is coming to be more and more a nation State. Great Britain, though comprising many racial strains, though including three peoples that nourish a strong and distinctive sentiment of patriotism, has yet been for many generations a true national unity. Scots, Welsh, and English are all clearly one in sentiment as against the rest of the world. It is the general belief and hope that liberal measures have similarly incorporated Irish sentiment in a true national unity common to the United Kingdom. France has long been such a unity, though lacerated at one point by the forcible tearing away of two provinces. Germany includes Poles, some Danes, and Alsace-Lorraine, but for the rest is preponderantly German and permeated with an intense feeling for national unity. Italy is all Italian, though she does not include all Italians. All such States have elements of strength which Austria-Hungary, for example, wholly lacks. It is this fusion of living sentiment permeating the whole or the great majority of the population which gives to the State a new power and a new unity. Patriotism has become a more general and more spontaneous and a deeper feeling. The State has penetrated further and more sympathetically into private life than of old. Government no longer means in the concrete a king, a nobility, and a mercenary army that takes taxes, administers justice, and levies dynastic wars. It is much more truly an organisation of the common life, and this is no less true in semi-autocratic Germany than in semi-democratic England. Thus the national consciousness and the State consciousness have come to be one and the same thing. Each people has felt itself more at one, and at the same time has drawn the line more definitely between itself and others.

MATERIALISTS—MEN OF SPIRITUAL VISION.

It is this heightening of national unity which has wrecked the peace programme of the old Manchester School. Cobden and Bright, whom it is the fashion to disparage as materialists, were in reality men of an intense spiritual vision. They saw a world becoming more intimately connected in all its parts by the growth of communication. They saw a peaceful commerce not only as an end in itself but as a means to the developmet of a real sense of human unity. They taught—and Mr. Norman Angell, whose work has been most unjustly decried in the same terms, sought to revive their teaching—that separate national self-interest was not only wrong but illusory. They showed that in exchange advantage was mutual, that in the end Germany was not to lose by England's wealth, nor England to become poorer through Germany's expansion. They showed that Protectionism, avowedly an expression of national selfishness, was also a policy of class and even of individual selfishness. Their appeal was always to the truest interest of the widest community. In every tariff controversy the Protectionist always has the best of it as long as the argument is conducted on the lines of appeal to particular interests. The Free Trader has always to bring the argument back to the interest of trade as a whole, and even of the world as a whole. Now Cobden and Bright were sanguine men who trusted much to human rationality. They believed that as Lancashire had followed them and as England had followed Lancashire, so by degrees the world would follow England, and they looked forward accordingly to a reign of Free Trade and peace. In this they were mistaken, but in the principle underlying their argument they were right. The interconnection of Free Trade and peace, of Protection and armaments, stands fast. He who would think out a political map of Europe to-day which should give satisfaction to national claims is constantly pulled up by the contention that this or that outlet through foreign soil is necessary to the economic independence of a State. On principles of Free Trade there would be no such necessity. It could be a matter of no moment to Austria-Hungary to have a port in the Adriatic or to Bulgaria to have access to the Ægean or to Poland to have Dantzig as a harbour but for the constant fear of the interposition of hostile tariff walls. But more than this, the colonial ambitions of the European States as distinct from our own have been motived mainly by Protectionist principles, and questions of commercial rights or privileges have been among those which have made controversies as to aggression most acute. Protectionism and national sentiment have played into one another's hands, and between them have defeated reason and humanity.

ECONOMIC AGGRANDISEMENT.

Thus we have had a group of States, each consolidating itself more and more within, marking itself off from others by sentiments of national pride, and seeking economic aggrandisement at the expens of its neighbours by means of a tariff boundary. Meanwhile to these States there has fallen the prize of a derelict world as an apple of contention. Africa has been opened out. The Far East has been half opened. The Near East has been ever tempting with large unrealised possibilities. On all hands there has been the belief, three-parts illusory, that the extension of territory in these defenceless or semi-defenceless regions redounds to national glory and economic advantage. Of this belief Protectionism has been the most solid support. But Protectionism, as we have seen, is itself at bottom an expression of national egoism, and so in the general impulse to plunder a new world we have an illustration on the grand scale of the side of nationalism that faces towards aggression and conquest. Perhaps the historian who reviews the last fifty years will marvel not that the crash came, but that it was averted so long. He will give their meed of credit to two statesmen who retained some of the traditions of older days—to Bismarck, who combined with all his unscrupulousness a certain moderation which disinclined him to adventure for its own sake, and to Lord Salisbury, who learned his lesson late in life from his chief opponent, Gladstone, and applied it so well as to carry through a peaceful partition of the greater part of Africa and to avert the imminent danger to China at the end of the century by insisting on the policy of the open door. But the equilibrium became more and more unstable. The new arrivals in the company of Great Powers were dissatisfied with their share, Germany most of all. They quickened the pace in the race of armaments. They drank in eagerly the new doctrines of lawlessness. They believed that the world was for the strong, and that they were the strong. They had just arrived, and were swollen with the consciousness of new maturity. Nor were they the first to overestimate themselves or undervalue their neighbours. It is not twenty years since it was fashionable in England to dismiss all the Latin peoples as dying nations, and to bepraise the Teuton as racially one with ourselves. If political memories are short, how much shorter is political foresight. The friends of France in those days would hardly themselves have ventured to attribute to her such rallying power as she showed in the dark days of last August and September, nor would they have found listeners if they had predicted a time not far off when we in England should be thankful for so staunch and virile an ally. Every nation in the days of its vigour and prosperity allows itself expressions of self-esteem and depreciation of others which would not be tolerated in an individual, and comes through repetition to believe thoroughly in what it says.

So it was that in Europe at any time in the last dozen years there came together all the elements of disaster—a group of States inflamed with national self-consciousness, grasping at great prizes, discontented with each distribution, emancipated by their new spiritual guides from a sense of law, indoctrinated with all the ethics of violence, ready to accept discipline and hardship only for the sake of overwhelming others, and sustained in their course, if ever aggressive confidence flagged, by fear of the very rivals whom they despised and yet perpetually provoked. Such was the prolonged condition of moral warfare which we now see embodied in physical fact.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 6/-.
MARTIN, Chemist, CHITTAGONG. BENGAL.

WANTED.

WANTED—ACTIVE AGENTS for the AMRITSAR NATIONAL INSURANCE (AND BKG.) CO., LD., throughout the Island and Presidency of Bombay. Good prospects and other emoluments. For particulars apply to the undermentioned :—

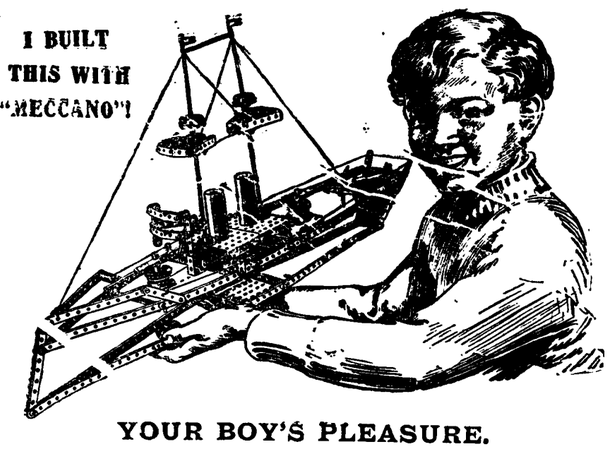
Note.—The Company's schemes are best to suit the purse and convenience of all class of people. Persons intending to get their lives insured or to make provision for the education and marriage of their children need apply sharp to :—

K. ANANT RAM & BROS.,
Chief Agents.
17-19, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SALE OF WRIST WATCHES
Thursday June 3rd to Tuesday June 8th.
A big Stock is just to hand is offered at special prices to effect a speedy sale.
ORDER AT ONCE TO
Prevent disappointment.

A1. Handsome Gent's Watch in Nickel or Gunmetal. Suede leather strap in Grey or Tan. Price Rs. 5-8.
A2. Superior high grade Watch, Style as illustration. Grey or Tan, Suede Strap, Nickel. Price Rs. 8-8.
A3. Gent's lever wrist Watch in Solid Silver or in Gunmetal. Exact as illustrated. Grey or Tan strap. Price Rs. 12-8.
A3. Reliable campaigning Watch in Solid Silver. Lever movement. Suede leather Strap. Price Rs. 17-8.
A4. Dainty wrist Watch in small size for Ladies' wear, in Nickel. Price Rs. 7-12.
A5. Handsome Solid Silver wristlet. Grey suede strap, Lady's size. Price Rs. 12-8.
A6. The Tonneau Shape wrist Watch, now so fashionable, in Nickel. Price Rs. 8-15.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., Ld.
BOMBAY.



YOUR BOY'S PLEASURE.
WHEN THE DULL MONSOON DAYS COME.

MECCANO. There is a fund of interest and instructive amusement in this wonderful invention. Just the thing to pass away the dull monsoon days when Boys are irksome because they can't play out of doors.

MECCANO is comprised of Bronzed steel strips with holes perforated at equal distances, angle brackets, brass wheels, flanged and geared with all the necessary bolts and nuts which render **MECCANO** capable of being constructed into beautiful working models.

MECCANO IS ENGINEERING IN MINIATURE.

Meccano outfits are progressive, all parts are standardised and interchangeable.

Meccano No. 0	Makes 19 Models	Rs. 3
Meccano No. 1	Makes 27 Models	Rs. 5
Meccano No. 2	Makes 41 Models	Rs. 10
Meccano No. 3	Makes 50 Models	Rs. 15
Meccano No. 4	Makes 63 Models	Rs. 25

Supplementary sets to convert small sets into larger size ones.

Accessory Set No. 0 A Makes No. 0 into No. 1 outfit Rs.	2-12
Accessory Set No. 1 A Makes No. 1 into No. 2 outfit Rs.	5-8
Accessory Set No. 2 A Makes No. 2 into No. 3 outfit Rs.	10-0

MECCANO MOTORS give life to meccano working models.

These are spring driven and quite free from the dangers of steam or electrically driven motors.

No. 1 suitable to work all models from No. 0 to No. 3 Rs. 5.

No. 2 for larger models Rs. 15.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., LTD.
BOMBAY.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES

AND
WATCHES for
EVERYDAY WEAR
WRIST
OR
POCKET
OF UNAPPROACHABLE QUALITY
ARE
ONLY OBTAINABLE FROM

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
THE JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS OF WESTERN INDIA,
BOMBAY & POONA.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.

YOU VALUE YOUR LIFE

We all do, sufficiently at any rate not to throw it away needlessly. A burst tyre may mean a body of Uhlans on your track or an over-turned car in a country ditch. It depends where you are.

Common sense, therefore, suggests that you fit the tyre of the stoutest section, with a case of the greatest strength and durability.

DUNLOPS

"The tyres which made motoring possible."

THE DUNLOP RUBBER Co.. LTD.

(Registered Office 150 & 152, Clerkenwell Road, London E. C.)

FOUNDERS OF THE PNEUMATIC TYRE INDUSTRY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

3, WALLACE STREET, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

3, Mangoe Lane,	14, Baillie Street,	Kashmere Gate,	17, Mount Road.
CALCUTTA.	COLOMBO.	DELHI.	Madras.

DUNLOP SOLID TYRES FOR HEAVY COMMERCIAL VEHICLES.

Use . . . . .

"The Amulet"

Glare Protector, (Protected in England and India by His Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.) For Cool Clear Vision.

With neutral tinted Lenses,

PRICE

FRONT VIEW.

BACK VIEW.

Showing Detachable Ear Adjustments.

With Amber tinted Lenses and side pieces Rs. 15
Raysophyll " " " " Rs. 15.

Saves a host of trouble.

SOLE INVENTORS & PATENTEES:

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

Manufacturing Opticians and Contractors to His Majesty's Government

Cairo, Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Simla Madras & Rangoon.

19, NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

Can also be obtained from Wheeler's Railway Book Stalls.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price.
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2 per case
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2 per case
Chester Brand 125 deg.	5 2 2 per case
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg. ...	5 0 2 per case
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4 15 2 per case
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 15 2 per case
33a/39 fh-CE White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0 per2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	3 12 0 per 8 Imp. gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co., New York, IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

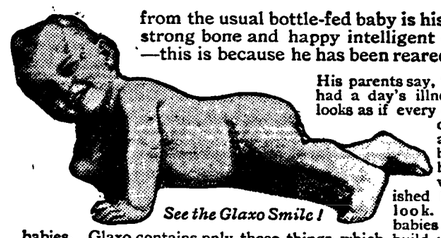
Thana Agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2.0 per case to above Case Oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra Agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

MANAGER.

The Difference in this Baby



from the usual bottle-fed baby is his firm flesh, strong bone and happy intelligent expression—this is because he has been reared on Glaxo.

See the Glaxo Smile!

His parents say, "He has not had a day's illness," and he looks as if every day is a day of happiness and joy to him. This is how every well-nourished baby should look. Glaxo-fed babies are lucky babies. Glaxo contains only those things which build up firm flesh and strong bone, muscle and brain. It builds strong, healthy babies, not flabby ones. It is the over-fat flabby Baby who gets bronchitis and chills, and is never really happy.

This is because Glaxo is only milk, with extra cream and milk-sugar, and contains no starch or flour. Glaxo is a complete food for Baby, right from birth, and as only hot water—no cream or milk—has to be added, it is inexpensive and very easily prepared.

Give your Baby "Glaxo"—the best is not too good for him.

Ask your Doctor!

Glaxo

Awarded Gold Medal, International Medical Congress Exhibition, London, 1913.

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

Sold by all Chemists and Stores at Re. 1-2, Rs. 2-0 & Rs. 4-8.

Local Office, Taj Buildings, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

3063

'Mellin's' has suited her admirably

in the trying Indian Climate.

So the mother of this happy little one-year-old girl writes from 'The Croft,' Lahore. Mellin's Food is admirable and successful for children of all ages, because when prepared as directed it provides the proper substitute for mother's milk in the tropics.

Mellin's Food

(UNTOUCHED BY HAND)

Sample of Mellin's Food and useful Handbook sent on receipt of 2 anna stamps by

MESSRS. LATHAM, ABERCROMBIE & CO., BOMBAY.

MELLIN'S FOOD, LTD. (INDIA BRANCH), LONDON, E.

CURES IN 48 HOURS

FOR URINARY DISEASES.

Each Capsule bears the Name

MIDY

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND COUNTERFEITS.

Immediate Relief without Injections.

PARIS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE.—SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

THANKS. I AM VERY COMFORTABLE NOW.

Watch the face of the HERNIA PATIENT when he leaves our premises fitted with our **IMPROVED TRUSS.**

Don't be misguided by reading **"DON'T WEAR TRUSS"** Advertisements, but give us a look-up or send us the measurement (the circumference of the waist in line with the hernia) and in return we shall see that you too are supplied with a proper fitting Truss which will cause you no pain, no uneasiness but on the contrary will give you a sort of support.

For further particulars please apply for the manual mentioning this paper.

N. POWELL & Co.

TRUSS AND DEFORMITY APPLIANCE MAKERS,

LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY.

AMRUTANJAN

BEST INDIAN PAIN BALM

Price 8 Annas per Bottle

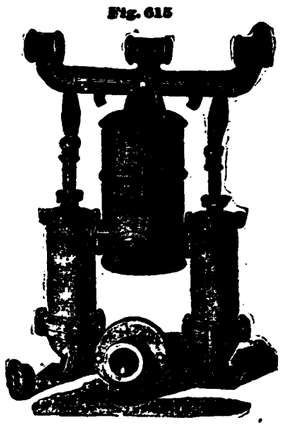
AMRUTANJAN DEPOT

109, Frere Road, BOMBAY.

Pumps, to be worked by hand or power for shallow or deep well pumping of different sizes and construction with glass or brass valve seats (which never rust and last longer) can be had immediately.

Steam Pumping Plants for large supply of water, Agricultural Implements, Oil Engines, Machinery, Tools and Sanitary goods stocked for prompt delivery.

Fig. 615



CLUBWALLA & Co., LTD.,

17, Church Gate Street,
BOMBAY.

JINTAN
Most Refreshing!
Exquisitely Aromatic!!
Try To-day!
GOOD FOR
Biliousness, Headache, Vertigo, Nausea, Indigestion, Diarrhea and Dysentery.
USEFUL FOR ALL.
Healthy and unhealthy.
PRICE.
30 pills packet Rs. A. P. 0 1 6
65 " " 0 3 0
195 " with a metal box 0 8 0
455 " case with a fancy metal containing mirror 1 0 0
"JINTAN" is prepared in this big factory under perfect supervision.
Jintan Factory Osaka, Japan
Sole Agents
JINTAN AGENCY
Juma Masjid, BOMBAY.
is obtainable from all Chemists.

WEST END

"Queen Anne"

15" LEVER WATCH

Non-magnetic lever escapement, compensating nickel-steel hair-spring and balance wheel; seven jewels; substantial dust-proof case.

MODEL No. 1
Nickel Silver - Rs. 12
Rolled Gold - Rs. 24

Will stand riding and much knocking about without being affected. Very useful and reliable.

MODEL No. 2.
Nickel Silver - Rs. 13
With leather strap Rs. 14.8

Recommended for Sporting purposes or travelling, when a valuable watch is exposed to so many risks.

MODEL No. 3. Nickel Silver—Rs. 14-8

WRITE FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED LIST SENT POST FREE.

West End Watch Co

BOMBAY : CALCUTTA

GLUTEN BREAD

FOR THE ALIMENTARY REGIMEN OF THE DIABETES

PER DOZEN Rs. 3-12.

FRESH MESSINA LEMONS

As. 12 PER DOZEN

S. PELLEGRINO MINERAL WATER

As. 8 PER BOTTLE.

ORIALLY IMPORTED BY

MONGINI BROTHERS

62 ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Printed and published by A. P. Brewin, for THE INDIAN NEWSPAPERS COMPANY, Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.